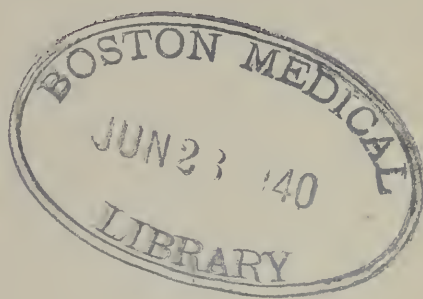


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EUGENICAL NEWS



VOLUME V

1920



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NO. 1.

TRAITS OF CERVANTES.

Miguel de Cervantes was born at Alcala near Madrid, Spain, in 1547. His schooling was irregular; he wrote and published verses at about 21 years and at 23 fled from Madrid to Italy to escape a warrant for his arrest on account of wounding another in a duel. Shortly after he entered the army, and lost the use of his left hand in the naval battle of the Gulf of Lepanto, west of Greece. In 1573 he joined an expedition against the Turks at Tunis, and in 1575 was captured, with his brother, by part of the Algerian navy, which took them to Algeria, where he was held in captivity for 5 years, despite deep-laid plans for escape. He was finally released after a ransom was forthcoming; and turned to literary work, especially the writing of plays. He published a pastoral novel, "La Galatea." He married at 37 years and shortly after entered government employ as commissary, but his methods were too unbusinesslike to permit him long to retain this office. He now devoted himself to writing "Don Quixote," which was intended originally to bring into ridicule the romances of chivalry (which were the "best sellers" of the day) but which developed into a panorama of Spanish society of his time. He wrote other, minor, works and died at Madrid in 1616.

The principal trait of Cervantes is love of expression in writing. He was at his best while thus engaged and obviously nothing else brought him so much pleasure. Then, too, things that he saw and heard made a vivid impression on him, and were clearly

imaged. Upon this store of vividly recalled experiences he drew for his masterpiece. He had also an appreciation of the surprises of humor and the climaxes of drama and this kept him true to the art of introducing them into literature. It was this charm that surprises and climaxes had for him which made him an omnivorous reader; and, no doubt, what most appealed to his nature in what he read became utilized in some degree in what he wrote.

Cervantes had a love of adventure and was fundamentally a nomad like his father who found "a prolonged sojourn anywhere impossible." He early entered the army to be transported to distant shores, and even in captivity his love of adventure led him to attempt (though in vain) to escape. His courage was unsurpassed and when he was caught in a party that was captured running from slavery and brought to the governor with a rope about his neck, he insisted on assuming entire responsibility for the ill-starred plot. His brother, Rodigo, also a soldier, was promoted for bravery, and died in battle.

In one thing Cervantes was lacking—curiosity or love of knowledge and speculation. He was uncritical in politics and religion; the earth and its inhabitants, of which he had seen such a variety, awakened no questions; he saw in natural phenomena no problems. Improbable stories from chronicles of travelers were accepted as though true; but he made no error in telling of what he had himself seen. He was an artist, not a scholar.

Rudolph Schwill: Cervantes. "Master Spirits of Literature." N. Y. Duffield, 1919. 388 pp.

THE MORMON SAINTS.

From the title of "The Mormon Saints," one would infer that the book would consist in a series of biographies. It is, however, a history of the Mormon church, written with a condemnatory motive. As here given, the life of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, reads more like a case-history than a biography. To balance the evidence the impartial investigator should read also a history written by a special pleader for Smith.

Joseph Smith was born December 23, 1805, at Sharon, Vermont. According to his present biographer, he came from a poor and illiterate and shiftless family. He must be credited, however, with the gift of leadership, because in less than a hundred years the religion which he founded has spread and flourished until now it has more than half a million adherents, and has missionaries in many sections of the world.

But from the standpoint of eugenics Mormonism is of interest only because of its bearing on the question of human reproduction. The marriage mores of a people are determined more or less by the religion to which the particular families adhere. In Mormonism the greatest single custom which could act either eugenically or anti-eugenically is polygamy. The critics as well as the advocates of Mormonism confess that polygamy, as well as the pioneer instinct acting in a new and open country, was one of the great causes of the success of the religion.

The author of "The Mormon Saints" states that although polygamy is prohibited by the constitution of the state of Utah—this was one of the conditions of the admission of the territory into statehood—the practice still thrives among many Mormon

families. According to Seibel, the number of polygamists in Utah is estimated at 15,000 out of a population of about 300,000.

George Seibel: *The Mormon Saints*. The Lessing Company, Pittsburgh, 1919. 103 pp. Price, 50 cents.

DEN NORDSKE RACE.

Dr. John Alfred Mjølén, of Winderen Laboratory, Norway, writes (December 9): "The time has come to organize a work for the Nordic race, based especially on applied race-biology or race hygiene. Some of the best scientists in our Scandinavian countries are my fellow-workers. The review ('Den Nordske Race') will be printed in the Scandinavian languages, but will contain short translations of the original articles into English or German, so that the Scandinavian workers will be able to come into contact with fellow-workers all the world over."

The editors of "Den Nordske Race" Quarterly Review are Dr. Karl Larsen, Professor of Race Psychology (how much superior the Scandinavian spelling, "Sykologi"), and Dr. Mjølén. Associate editors include: Dr. H. Lundborg, of Uppsala University, whom a study of a Blenkinge family with myoclonic epilepsy has made famous; Dr. Jægersskjöld, Curator of Zoology at the Gøteborg Museum; Marius Hægstad, sociologist of Kristiania University; Dr. N. Wille, professor of biology and curator of the Botanical Museum at Kristiania. Also, of foreigners, Leonard Darwin, president of the Permanent International Eugenics Committee; Dr. Alfred Ploetz, president of the International Gesellschaft für Rassenhygiene; Dr. Lindsay, of Queens University, Dublin, and others.

A National Eugenics Committee of Norway has been organized, of which Professor N. Wille is chairman and Dr. Mjølén is secretary.

DEFECTIVES IN SUSSEX CO., DEL.

"The United States Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau have completed a medicopsychologic and social study of mentally defective children in Sussex County, Delaware." (Pamphlet 7 of the Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes Series, Bureau *Publication* 48.) The population of the county for 1910 was 46,413, and 7,938 of these were negroes, the others being chiefly Americans of English descent. The population was, for the most part, rural in character. Only 3 of the 35 inmates of the county poorhouse were found to be normal. Of the 6,004 white and 855 colored school children, 67 or 1.1 per cent. of the white, and 29 or 3.4 per cent. of the colored were found to be mentally defective, and 19 white and 15 colored children not in school were found to be feeble minded, giving a total of 86 white and 44 colored mental defectives. 181 persons were found to be mentally defective in addition to those found in the schools and poorhouse, making in all 257 identified cases of mental defect. "In seven families having thirteen mentally defective children, one or both parents were feeble-minded. In twenty-eight families, eighteen white and ten colored, one or both parents were classed as illiterate. These twenty-eight families had forty-seven feeble-minded children." It is concluded that the care of mentally defective persons in a rural community is neglected and little understood. ("Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.," Sept. 27, 1919.)

PROVISION FOR FEEBLEMINDED.

Dr. Walter E. Fernald in his annual report says:

"Our present knowledge as to the number of uncared-for feeble-minded in the State, and their relation to immorality, pauperism, crime and prosti-

tution, and other social problems, shows the need of the following conditions to adequately meet the present needs:

"1. Some definite State authority should have friendly guidance of all mental defectives in the State who are not adequately cared for by their friends. Those who can lead wholesome, harmless lives in the community should be allowed to do so.

"2. This central authority should have authority to safeguard in institutions those who need such institutional care.

"3. There should be a State-wide census of the feeble-minded.

"4. There should be clinics for mental examinations within easy access of all parts of the State.

"5. There should be required extension of special classes for mental defectives in the public schools.

"6. There should be special treatment by the courts of defective delinquents, and suitable institutional provision for this class."

ASSOCIATION TO PROMOTE WELL-BEING.

Major Jules Gernaert, of Rue de Lausanne, 11, Bruxelles, Belgium, some years ago published in *Le Soir* of Bruxelles plans for an association of men and women of all ages and classes, who would pass a careful physical examination, repeated as often as is necessary to ensure knowledge of one's health. Membership in the Association would be a guarantee of physical and mental well-being. Presumably membership would be of advantage in mate-selection. Gernaert's plan thus comprises certain features realized in the Life Extension Institute and the Eugenics Registry. A recent letter shows that the author is still actively interested in seeing his idea carried out.

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1920.

Among the many types of national activities which the new year promises to call forth into special prominence, the eugenicist picks out a few which, depending upon the manner in which they are handled, will work for eugenic good or ill.

1. *Immigration*.—During the war, immigration into the United States dropped from a hundred thousand a month to practically nothing relatively. Now that peace is being restored, the inflow of aliens is again becoming manifest. Whether America shall treat the problem of establishing standards of admission on a purely economic and sanitary basis, or whether we shall set up a standard requiring that each alien who is a potential parent shall, in his or her potential hereditary traits, conform

to the average of American citizenship, will in the long run determine greatly the innate characters of our future citizens.

2. *Indians*.—Just now the government appears to be anxious to terminate Indian affairs, but the great wealth possessed by many Indians, incompetent from the business point of view, stops the nation from distributing property among these incompetents. Formerly the standard of declaring incompetency was more or less perfunctory, determined generally by the possession of one-half or more of white blood in the Indian. Compared to the whole population, there are but few Indians, the full bloods numbering about one quarter of one per cent. of the whole population of the United States. Doubtless these are destined to become fused with other races, both black and white, now living within the borders of the country. During the year 1920, a new leaf in the Indian policy of the United States is due to be turned.

3. *Census*.—The fourteenth decennial census is being taken as of January 1, 1920. The analysis of the results of this survey will give demographers and eugenicists a new series of data on which to base their calculations concerning the eugenical tendencies of the American people. From the standpoint of practical use in investigations, the results of which may be used in race betterment, the United States owes the country the service in all future census enumerations, to include in the schedule the name of the father and of the mother of each person enumerated. This very small addition will weave our census records into practical pedigree records.

4. *Analysis of Draft Statistics*.—The continued analysis of facts concerning drafted men will result in supplying

the American people with statistical records of the exact nature and distribution of defects in our population. The use of such information will point out to the country the inherent defects of its people, and consequently give them an opportunity to correct these elements of degeneracy and weakness by means of proper sanitary, medical, social and eugenical activities.

5. *Community Clinics.*—During the past year many local medical and social community clinics were established either as quasi-public enterprises in connection with schools and hospitals, or as purely private enterprises by local societies, the purpose of such clinics being to perform the public service of instructing the people in sanitary and medical matters, especially in their preventive aspects. Many of these clinics have, because of the nature of their problem, been compelled to consider hereditary defect and degeneracy, and consequently are forced, in their efforts toward most effective functioning, to engage in family history or pedigree study. The continued development of such clinics during the coming year will serve the inherent racial interests of the nation in good stead.

6. *Law Enforcement.*—Nearly all of the states have laws forbidding the marriage of certain types of hereditary degenerates and defectives, but in many cases the law is enforced only with the greatest laxity. The evidence is, however, that with the rise of the community social clinics and the general education of the American people along eugenical lines, even without additional legislation, the existing laws will be better enforced. Another logical result will be that the ministry will take a more radical stand in the matter of per-

forming the marriage ceremony, and will agree to perform this function only in cases of apparent eugenical fitness of the contemplated marriage mates.

7. *Eugenical Education.*—Not only through the press and the social centers and the technical journals is the matter of race betterment being presented to the American people, but in rapidly increasing numbers the colleges and universities of the country are offering instruction in heredity and eugenics. This means not only establishing in the minds of the students eugenical ideals which unconsciously will affect their lives and especially will influence mate selection, but it is also developing many new investigators for the field of heredity and eugenics. Of all eugenical tendencies now apparent, the recent rise of eugenical education gives soundest reason for an optimistic racial outlook.

8. *Field Studies.*—Institutions that have to deal with the socially inadequate of all types, from the criminalistic and feeble-minded to the insane, the blind and the dependent, are taking an increased interest in the hereditary factor in the etiology of their charges. Many of the administrators of such custodial institutions are providing permanent pedigree-workers whose business it is to work out from the institution and gather at first hand in the home territories of the inmates data concerning the family distribution of qualities which appear in the particular inmate. It is not many years since criminality and insanity were hardly considered as proper subjects for medical investigation and treatment, but now no intelligent person objects to society's treating its inadequates of all sorts on the medical basis. The sociologists generally have

been seeking the environmental or social causes of social handicap, the physicians the medical aspect, and the eugenicist supplies the third factor, namely by his investigations he is able to determine more accurately than heretofore the hereditary factor in the causes of particular cases of social handicap.

9. *The High Cost of Living and Eugenics.*—The eugenicist will study with great concern the effect of the high cost of living upon the differential birth-rate, to determine whether during the period of the high cost of living reproduction will run parallel with, or counter to, economic ease. The great rise in prices was not accompanied by an exactly parallel rise in wages among all consumers. As a result many classes were given greater economic ease, while others were thrown into much harder situations than prevailed before the war. The facts, whatever they turn out to be, will be interesting and instructive. The advocate of birth control bases his argument largely upon the necessity for greater economic security on the part of parents of the wage-earning classes. The eugenicist on the other hand demands high fecundity from the more talented strains and a low birth rate among the families less fortunately endowed with sterling physical, mental and moral qualities, regardless of social standing or present economic status, because valuable germ-plasm is the most precious possession of the race, and must be preserved at all hazards.

A CENTURY OF IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1919, has recently been issued. It is of especial interest because it summarizes a century—

1819 to 1919—during which accurate immigration statistics have been kept. Before the former date, the data on immigration were not officially required, and were consequently very loosely recorded.

We learn that there was considerable immigration following the Revolution, and that it declined during the War of 1812. After 1815 immigration again increased, and it is probable that "as many as 20,000 came in 1817." The Act of March 7, 1819, limited passenger accommodation according to ships' tonnage, and "further directed that sex, age and occupation of each passenger should be reported to customs officials at points of arrival. . . ." Thus a century ago began the recording of official immigration statistics.

"The first really notable influx was in the decade 1845 to 1854, when the tide rose from about 114,000 in the former year to nearly 428,000 in the latter, due largely to famine in Ireland and revolution in Germany. . . ." A period of pronounced depression followed during the war between the states. An increase came after the war, but a decline following during the economic depression of the 70's. In the early 80's there was a sudden great rise. The Commissioner General of Immigration attributes this to economic depression in Germany, and great prosperity in the United States, also to the fact that the movement from the Scandinavian countries and from Italy and Austria-Hungary was already developing. "Then comes a twenty years' period of peaks and depressions, due very largely to varying economic conditions in the United States. . . ." But this period is particularly interesting from the immigration viewpoint because it witnessed the rapid shifting of the principal sources of our immigration from

northern and western Europe, "which furnished 71 per cent. of the immigrants in 1882, and only 21 per cent. in 1902, to southern and eastern Europe, which furnished 11 per cent. of the total in 1882, and 75 per cent. in 1902. Following this, the wave increased until it reached the total of 1,285,349 immigrants in 1907; it receded during the disturbed economic conditions of the following year, and rose again to 1,218,480 in 1914, the second highest pinnacle. Then came the world war, which practically closed the flood-gates in Europe, until in 1918 immigration reached the lowest level since 1862."

During this hundred years' period, 33,200,103 immigrants were admitted to the United States. By countries of origin, they are distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 24.7 per cent.; Germany, 16.6 per cent.; Italy, 12.4 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 12.3 per cent.; Russia, 10 per cent., and Scandinavia, 6.4 per cent.; other countries, 17.7 per cent. By continents, approximately 89 per cent. came from Europe, 2.4 per cent. from Asia, and somewhat less than 9 per cent. from other continents.

DEFECTIVE ALIENS.

Besides the interesting summary of a century of immigration, the Commissioner of Immigration sets forth certain principles and recommendations in reference to our immigration policy. He says:

"One of the fundamental principles upon which our immigration legislation is based is that it is the duty of the Government to prevent so far as possible any increase through immigration of the number of persons resident in this country who are below a fair normal standard, whether physically, mentally, or morally. It is

such persons who fill penal, reformatory, and eleemosynary institutions, at heavy cost to the taxpayers, and through natural increase deteriorate the quality of our future citizenship. Conceding that education and improved conditions of living and environment will do much, in the course of time, toward remedying these conditions among our native population, the bureau has always taken the position that so far as subnormal aliens are concerned the best—and in the end the most humane—measures are preventive ones; and accordingly it regards the effective enforcement of the law providing for exclusion and expulsion of such aliens as perhaps the most important of the trusts committed to it."

IMMIGRATION POLICY.

The Commissioner General of Immigration is opposed to the *project* advocated in some quarters to forbid immigration for a limited period, variously recommended at from two to four years, and in its place recommends the development of the present policy with particular regard to a strict enforcement of the present legal standards for admission, and desires the equipment and executive force necessary to accomplish this purpose. The report for 1919 includes also the proposed draft of a new immigration law, which in the opinion of the Commissioner will best meet present needs.

JEWISH RACIAL TRAITS.

The Jews produce a very much larger proportion of persons of marked ability and also a very much larger proportion of insane, idiots, and mental and physical defectives than any of the nations among which they live. Fishberg explains this on the ground that the mediæval and late Jews were apparently great believers

in heredity and urged the selection of intellectual and scholarly mates rather than selection from merely old stock or the rich. In this way an intellectual caste was built up. At the same time all Jews and Jewesses were urged to marry and to propagate no matter what were the physical defects "and a remarkable and far-reaching dysgenic influence was furnished by societies to supply these defectives with dowries and trousseaux. . . . Thus it is that, beside the excess of superior members in a Jewish community, there is also an excess of paupers and defectives, with a large number of borderland cases fairly healthy but with sub-normal energy, so that they are periodically out of employment; as they do not become drunkards and are consequently considered by the charitable as 'deserving,' they are encouraged to go on increasing their numbers."

The Jews are, however, adopting the customs of their non-Jewish neighbors and the reviewer says that according to Fishberg it "depends on the point of view" as to whether the resulting loss in the number of capable Jews will be compensated by the decrease in the number of defectives, (From M. Fishberg in *The American Hebrew*, 1917.)

WAR-ANNIHILATION OF POPULATION.

The *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* for Oct. 23, 1919 (CLXXXI), pp. 514-515, gives figures from an article in *Science* relating to statistics concerning the French civil population in the occupied territory. "During 1915 and 1916, there was in Lille, the largest city in occupied France, a 47 per cent. decrease in births and a 45 per cent. increase in deaths as compared with pre-war ratios. The increased percentage of deaths occurred

more particularly between the ages of one and nineteen years, where it was 81 per cent. more in 1915-1916 than in 1913-1914, and among those sixty years and over, it was 85 per cent. It must be taken into consideration that large numbers of men most physically fit between the ages of 20 and 45 had been removed for military duty, and entire families among the more healthy well-to-do emigrated at the time of the invasion."

"Tuberculosis, brain hæmorrhages, and heart affections were the principal immediate causes of the increased number of deaths; war conditions, especially the insufficient amount and variety of food and the necessary return of aged men and women to hard labor in the fields were the principal ultimate causes. In Charleville, an agricultural city, the same conditions have been reported, and is fair to assume that these cities are but two examples of the birth and death rates prevailing throughout the occupied territory of France."

MODERN GENETICS.

Every geneticist and eugenicist will want to own, read through and digest Morgan's "Physical Basis of Heredity." It is a fairly broad treatment of the subject—yet it all revolves about the discoveries that the author and his pupils have made, working with the vinegar fly, *Drosophila*, upon linkage, the serial arrangements of genes along the chromosomes, "crossing over," "interference," "non-disjunction" and others. These matters have not hitherto been adequately discussed in any textbook; they should become familiar topics to every geneticist; and here is an opportunity to learn of these epoch-making discoveries by the chief explorer himself.

T. H. Morgan. *The Physical Basis of Heredity*. Philadelphia. Lippincott, 1919. 305 pp. \$2.50.

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NO. 2.

PERSONALITY OF AN HISTORIAN.

Hubert Howe Bancroft was born in Granville, Ohio, May 5, 1832, of New England stock on both sides, pertinacious, severe in discipline, opposed to slavery. Here he grew up as a farmer's boy, but with a strong bookish instinct. He was reading the Bible at the age of three years, had a common school and academy education and at sixteen became clerk in a bookstore in Buffalo. At twenty years he was sent to open a bookstore in California, and there, after four years, he founded a house of book sellers and stationers which later became the foremost publishing house on the Pacific coast, and Mr. Bancroft became wealthy. Gradually there developed in him the plan of writing a history of the Pacific coast. He accumulated in the course of years a library of 60,000 volumes which he eventually turned over to the University of California. He obtained also manuscript material, copied original documents that he could not buy, secured dictated testimony from numbers of those who eye-witnessed events in the earlier history of the Coast. He organized a corps of translators and editors and in fifty years completed and published thirty-nine volumes of historical data. He died March, 1918, at 86 and was active to the end like his mother's father, who went from Ohio to the Pacific coast over the Isthmus of Darien at the age of 95 years.

Bancroft was clearly especially fond of knowledge; acquisition of new ideas and facts brought him such extraordinary pleasure that he was "a constant reader." He was shy as a youth—and books could not embar-

pass a sensitive lad. He was ambitious and it brought him pleasure to do a big job. So he was not contented to sell books, but must publish them, and eventually must write them, and not merely two or three but shelves full. No doubt he had a desire to instruct by his writings; his mother's people were pedagogs and authors. He early learned to work on the farm and to assume responsibility, as when at 11 years of age he drove a two-horse hay wagon six miles at night as his section of the underground (or rather under-straw) railroad which carried runaway slaves from Kentucky to Canada. For his work he was equipped with a fine memory, love of activity, such method as led him to map out in detail the work of each of his assistants, such care as led him to retire an edition because of one incorrect citation, and such control of judgment and inborn prejudices as led him to view the negro problem calmly and to treat justly those races whose presence in masses in this country he profoundly deplored. Bancroft belonged to a race of pioneers; his forefathers came to Ohio when it was a frontier state, he early grasped the opportunity for adventure offered by a trip to California in 1852. In his method of writing a great history with a staff of fifteen to twenty collaborators he showed the radical spirit, since a work of the kind had not before been attempted. He loved travel, whether stage coaching for days through Mexico or making historical explorations in the north Pacific lands.

H. H. Bancroft: Retrospection: Political and Personal. (With portrait.) N. Y. Bancroft Co., 1912. 562 pp.

THE UNGEARED MIND.

"The Ungear'd Mind" is a popular book written by the Physician-in-Chief of Friends Hospital (for Mental Diseases), who was formerly a Resident Physician of the State Hospital, Norristown, Pa., and who is a psychiatrist of long practice and experience. The volume is devoid of technical terms, and is meant especially to appeal to the intelligent lay reader. Popular fallacies concerning the insane are reviewed, and evidence of case histories given to refute them. There is a chapter on "The Care of the Mind" which reflects the experiences of the writer on the relations between mental hygiene and sanity.

To the eugenicist the references to heredity are matters of especial interest. In this field the descriptions are meant for persons of intelligence, but with no special knowledge of recent studies in human heredity and general genetics. His placing of heredity as one of the important causes of alienations is in keeping with the consensus of modern genetical and psychiatric opinion. This quotation appears in the chapter, "How to Avoid Insanity through Inheritance": "When an individual is affected by a so-called 'inherited' disease, it is not inheritance of this disease with which we have to deal, but rather a tendency or a predisposition to it. . . . For example, it is not the psychosis which is termed dementia præcox that is inherited, but a functional incompetency based on faulty structure which favors the disease, through a defective power of germ-cells to transmit entirely normal characters or functions. Herein lies the fundamental difference between physiologic and pathologic transmission. One should guard against the error of confounding simple infection with inheritance. . . ."

As a practical alienist he says, "The diagnostic value of a hereditary tendency to insanity depends largely on its degree. Thus, the insanity of one parent would indicate a less degree of predisposition than that of one parent and an uncle, or still less than that of a parent and a grandparent or of both parents. Again, the insanity of a parent and a grandparent with an uncle or aunt in the same line may be held to indicate a stronger predisposition than even the insanity of both parents. The significance of the insanity of parents will depend, also, to a large extent, upon the period of its onset. The insanity of a parent occurring after the birth of a child, if it arose from a cause adequate to excite it without previous predisposition, would be held as of no value in the formation of a hereditary tendency. . . . It will thus be seen that the evidence of hereditary predisposition may be such a character as to render insanity in a patient an event highly probable; or, on the other hand, it may be so weak as to add a scarcely appreciable amount of probability to the character of the disease."

In a general way the evidence of pedigree studies confirms these statements, but the eugenicist takes exception to his statement in reference to the relation between the hereditary cause of insanity transmitted by the same mother to a child born before the onset of the mother's attack, and another born after this period. His conclusions on the subject of hereditary tendencies are based upon many case histories studied from the clinical point of view supported by general family data, but evidently not followed up by trained field workers, who provide material for analytical study of the pedigrees.

The book contains chapters on "The Imagination," "Abulia or Weakened Power to Will," "Autism," "Delusions of the Insane," and "Some Aspects of the Feelings." They are full of references to specific cases in history and in the writer's own experience, which illustrate the points he brings out. Under the subject, "The Legal Aspect of Mental Deficiency," he discusses three topics—first, the capacity to perform particular acts for the disposal of property, such as contracts, gifts, deeds or wills; second, general business capacity; third, responsibility for crime.

In the chapter on "Insanity: a general survey" the author outlines the several clinical types of insanity, but this method of treatment is confined to this one chapter, and for the most part the volume is a study of special mental traits which to the lay reader is a decided advantage, and which plan of treatment is coming more into vogue in the treatment of psychiatry in technical works.

There are a number of illustrations in the book taken from paintings and drawings of noted artists, among them a sketch of an insane woman burned at the stake for witchcraft in Scotland in 1773. There are also many quotations from literature pertinent to the subject of alienation and heredity. In discussing the latter topic, the author quotes Milton:

"The childhood shows the man,
As morning shows the day."

In short, "The Ungearred Mind" is a popular literary rendering of the subject of psychiatry.

Chase, Robert Howland: *The Ungearred Mind*. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1919. 351 pp. \$2.75.

EARLY LIFE IN VIRGINIA.

In 1615 one, Robert Bennett, holding a land patent in Virginia, paid the passage of a young man, Edward Ma-

jor, to that colony, thereby securing an addition of 50 acres to his holdings. Edward settled in the Nansemond region (north of the Dismal Swamp), but returned to England and came back to Virginia with eight fellows whose passage (with his own) he had paid so that he got patent for 9x50 or 450 acres of land. He became a justice of the peace and a Lieut. Colonel in the militia, defending the settlement from threatened massacres by the Indians. His son and grandson had great tobacco plantations. They were also non-conformists and had some trouble with the church. Then came James Major, who was a planter, but was wounded at the assault on Stony Point during the Revolution and died from his wounds. His son fought under Gen. Gates in South Carolina.

The intermarriages of these warlike Majors gives an interesting picture of land holders and their land hunger in old Virginia. There was Abraham Piersey, who in 1620 had over 4,000 acres, largely tobacco. He was member of the House of Burgesses. And Richard Stephens, who got hold of 2,500 acres and was made a member of the Governor's council, which proved an extra-hazardous occupation, since the Governor attacked his councillor and knocked out several of his teeth; and that must have been chiefly the Governor's reaction since he later wanted to fight his council collectively, so the council shipped him back to England. And, finally, there were the Waddill's, who were school teachers and founded schools and prepared manuscript arithmetics. Consequently even in early times Virginia showed a great diversity of intellectual and temperamental traits.

J. B. Cabell: *The Majors and Their Marriages*. Richmond, Va. W. C. Hill Printing Co., 1915. 188 pp.

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FEBRUARY, 1920.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 15.

COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHY, 1.

BIOGRAPHY, 1.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Aldridge: description, 1;
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Miss Bryant: description, 79; charts,
 7; individuals, 191.

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 charts, 13; individuals, 372.

Miss Earle: description, 74; charts,
 1; individuals, 20.

Dr. Muncey: description, 173.

Miss Rhode: description, 85; charts,
 6; individuals, 189.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee met at the Cosmopolitan Club, 133 East 40th Street, New York, on Friday, January 9, 1920. Members present were Stewart Paton, H. H. Laughlin, A. H. Estabrook, A. J. Rosanoff, Frederick L. Hoffman, Charles B. Davenport, Ruth M. Martin. Mrs. Paton entertained the party at luncheon from 1 to 2 P.M. At the latter hour President Paton called the committee to order.

The President announced the policy of the administration to be actuated by a desire to serve the interests of eugenical research, and laid particular stress upon the necessity for accuracy

in case-history records, and the desirability of attracting to the association representative co-workers in the several sciences co-ordinated with eugenics. The following matters of business were transacted.

1. The minutes of the meeting of February 18, 1919, were abstracted and approved.

2. The report of the Treasurer showed that, in accordance with Treasurer's statement No. 6, under date of December 8, 1919, there was on hand in the Treasury the net sum of \$121.25, with no outstanding bills.

3. Dr. C. B. Davenport was appointed a committee of one to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

4. Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, as America's representative at the meeting of the Permanent International Eugenics Committee, which was held in the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, on October 18, 1919, reported the progress of affairs. He stated that it was the consensus of opinion of the International Committee that the Congress should be held in America in 1920 or 1921, depending upon the wishes of the American organization. Dr. Hoffman's report was by formal vote duly accepted and placed on file. The President announced that he would inform the committee of the Eugenics Research Association on the International Eugenics Congress that the association is ready to have them co-operate with similar committees of the National Research Council and the Galton Society in organizing the forthcoming International Eugenics Congress.

5. Committees appointed.

(a) On membership policy and nominations—Dr. C. B. Davenport, Dr. A. J. Rosanoff, and Mrs. C. F. Martin.

(b) On official attitude of the Eugenics Research Association on na-

tional immigration policy—Drs. A. J. Rosanoff, C. B. Davenport, and A. H. Estabrook.

(c) To report to the June meeting nominations for the following offices: President 1920-21; Secretary-Treasurer 1920-23; two members of the Executive Committee to serve until June, 1923, to succeed Winifred Hathaway and A. H. Estabrook—Drs. Estabrook, Davenport and Rosanoff.

(d) Committee-of-one to prepare the programme for the annual meeting, which will be held at Cold Spring Harbor, Friday, June 25, 1920—Dr. H. H. Laughlin. By general agreement it was understood that the meeting of the association will be open to members and their guests, and that plans for entertainment will follow the custom of the society in such matters.

(e) By unanimous vote, the Executive Committee appointed President Paton a committee-of-one to initiate a closer co-ordination between the several eugenical organizations and the medical and psychiatric bodies, with special authority to invite a committee of the Academy of Medicine to visit the Eugenics Record Office with the view to providing later in the season for a meeting of the New York Psychiatric Society at Cold Spring Harbor.

6. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to address the Roosevelt Memorial Association concerning the desirability of providing in the Roosevelt Memorial Collection a separate division devoted to the family distribution of natural physical, mental and temperamental traits in the Roosevelt family.

7. On motion, the Committee voted fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the Secretary's travelling expenses to Washington for the purpose of presenting to the several Bureaus and Departments

the resolutions and memorials addressed to them by the Committee in 1919.

The President announced his intention of calling another meeting of the Executive Committee as soon as the National Research Council, the organization committee of the Galton Society, and the committee of the Eugenics Research Association had definite progress to report in the matter of plans for the Second International Eugenics Congress.

On motion, which was duly carried, and which included a formal appreciation of Mrs. Paton's hospitality, the meeting was adjourned at 4 P.M.

COMMITTEES ON THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS.

(a) *Permanent International Eugenics Committee.*—This committee was appointed by the First International Eugenics Congress, which met in London in 1912, with the intention that it should hold office for three years. The committee held one meeting in Paris in 1913. The second meeting was to have been held in Belgium on August 5, 1914, but the war having intervened, the plans of the committee were upset. The present composition of this committee is as follows:

America: Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Dr. Raymond Pearl, Dr. Charles B. Davenport.

Belgium: Dr. Enschedé, Dr. Caty, Dr. Querton.

Great Britain: Major Darwin, Mr. Fleischl, Mrs. Gotto, Sir Bernard Mallet.

Australia: Mr. G. H. Knibbs.

Denmark: Dr. August Wimmer.

France: M. March, M. Faure, M. Bous-say, M. Doumer.

Italy: M. Gini, Prof. Sergi.

Norway: Dr. A. Mjøen.

Sweden: Dr. Olaf Kinterg.

This committee will hold office until the next ensuing International Eugenics Congress. Through the action of this committee, the invitation of America to hold the Second International Congress in this country in 1915 was accepted. Because of the war the plans for this Congress were not carried out. The committee met again in London on October 18, 1919, under the presidency of Major Leonard Darwin, and agreed that America, as originally planned, should have the honor of holding the Second International Eugenics Congress, and that the appropriate time would be the fall of 1920 or 1921, preferably the latter, depending upon the wishes of the American organization.

It is hoped that the National Research Council, as America's representative body for coördinating international scientific activities, will take the initiative in organizing and executing this Congress.

(b) The following are the existing American committees on the subject:

1. *Committee of the National Research Council, on Eugenics*.—Charles B. Davenport, Chairman; Lewellys F. Barker, representing medicine; E. A. Hooton, representing anthropology; R. M. Yerkes, representing psychology; Stewart Paton, representing psychiatry; Alexander G. Bell; Raymond Pearl, representing eugenics and biometry; D. W. LaRue, representing psychology; H. S. Jennings, representing genetics. The National Research Council reserves the right to add to this committee representatives of other fields of allied activity.

2. *Committee of the Eugenics Research Association, on the Second International Eugenics Congress*.—Irving Fisher, E. E. Southard, Raymond Pearl, Robert M. Yerkes, Mrs. Charles Carey Rumsey.

3. *Committee of the Galton Society*

on the International Eugenics Congress.—Charles B. Davenport.

THE EUGENIZATION OF AMERICA.

"Paz Soldán (*Gaceta Médica de Caracas*, Venezuela, XXVI, 125) reiterates that *gogbernar es sancar, es engenizar*, and that America calls for eugenization and biosocial progress. He insists that the scientific societies, especially the national academy of medicine in the different countries, should inaugurate a campaign to enlighten the public in regard to racial and eugenic duties as a new and exalted form of patriotism. He appealed to the Academia de Medicina at Caracas to consider taking the lead in this work. The Academia warmly endorsed this plan of ethnic enlightenment as the synthesis of a vast program of life and prosperity for the human being on this western continent, but it declined to take the lead in the movement as it was not in a position and did not have enough prestige to inaugurate an important crusade of the kind, but it promised to serve valiantly and devotedly in the ranks." (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*, October 11, 1919.)

LABORATORY WORK IN EUGENICS.

The Eugenics Record Office has recently issued an instruction sheet which will be distributed among teachers of biology, psychology and sociology who are interested enough in eugenics and human heredity to require first-hand investigations into family histories as a laboratory exercise for their students. This form contains instructions to the student concerning the nature of traits sought and the manner of their study, and gives also a scheme for recording the data both in family tree charts and in accompanying notes.

Correspondence is invited with teachers desiring to use this plan.

BRITISH SUMMER SCHOOL OF CIVICS AND EUGENICS.

In 1918, the first Summer School of Civics and Eugenics was held at Oxford, and attracted nearly two hundred students. In 1919 the second session was held at Cambridge during the fortnight August 2 to August 16. According to the *Eugenics Review*, the aim of the school is "to give teachers and social workers and all interested in educational and social reconstruction opportunities for studying and discussing the best ways of developing and maintaining civic and racial ideals in the individual and in the community."

The fee for the fortnight's course, including admission to all lectures, seminars, and so forth (except to the advanced tutorial classes), is £2 2s.

MATE SELECTION.

Adolf Meyer, director of the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, in the July number of the *Canadian Journal of Mental Hygiene*, asks: "Why should we not, in the (marriage) ceremony itself, put the proper emphasis on the real issue of marriage? Why not replace the much discussed question of obedience by the question, put to both parties to the life contract: Do you want this man (or this woman) and no other to be the father (or mother) of your children?" He says, "not until some question as pointed as this is in all cases expected and squarely answered as a matter of general and frank concern as soon as marriage is considered, will the rank and file of people realize the needed obligation to deal fairly with the problem of health and parental responsibility before the knot is tied." . . . He is sceptical of the value of legal restriction on marrying of the unfit, such as was attempted in Wisconsin, and

thinks the restraining force should come from education and social pressure. Persons with taint, as distinguished from those with true defects, should not be denied wedlock, but should be permitted to marry only on condition of mating themselves with individuals of better stock than their own." (*J. Amer. Med. Assn.*, Oct. 4, 1919.)

FRATERNAL LIKENESS.

In the *Psychological Review* for May, 1917, Daniel Starch briefly describes various tests which were made with the following questions in mind: "(1) To what extent are adult siblings (children of the same parents) alike in mental characteristics and (2) is the similarity greater in those mental traits which are directly affected by training in school work than it is in those traits which are not directly affected by school work?" The tests were made of eighteen pairs of adult siblings, students in the University of Wisconsin, the ages ranging from nineteen to thirty-two.

The writer concludes that: "The chief significance of the present results consists in further corroborating the notion that the mental make-up of human beings is as much a matter of heredity as their physical make-up and that environment plays a relatively small part in producing the resemblance of closely related individuals." (Daniel Starch, in *Psychological Review*, Vol. 24, p. 235.)

TWINS.

Frederick and Frank Almy of Buffalo are twins; they are noted for doing the same things. Recently Frank went to the hospital for a minor operation and in two weeks Frederick went to the same hospital and had his appendix removed.—*Survey*, Sept. 15, '17.

TWINS IN THE CENSUS.

The "Birth Statistics" of the U. S. Bureau of Census for 1917 contains interesting data concerning multiple births.

In the registration area the total rate per 1,000 mothers (for the most part but not necessarily *different* mothers) has been for 1915, 10.1; for 1916, 10.1; for 1917, 10.9.

In the various states the rate for 1917 was: for Virginia, 14.7; for North Carolina, 14.1; for Utah, 13.1; Minnesota, 12.5; Maine, 12.0; Kansas, 11.3; Ohio, 11.3; Indiana, 11.0; Vermont, 11.0; Massachusetts, 10.9; Maryland, 10.7; Connecticut, 10.4; Rhode Island, 10.4; Pennsylvania, 10.3; Wisconsin, 10.1; Washington, 10.0; New York, 9.9; Michigan, 9.5; Kentucky, 9.3; New Hampshire, 8.9. The high rates for Virginia and North Carolina are due to the colored population, for the total number of colored births to white births is for Virginia as 1:2.23; while of colored twin births to white twin births as 1:1.80; also in North Carolina total colored births are to white births as 1:2.29; while of colored twin births to white twin births as 1:1.94. Thus the rate of twin production is almost one fifth greater in colored than in whites; and this, despite the fact that in North Carolina (but not Virginia!) the total birth rates, *as given*, are slightly lower for colored than whites; but unquestionably the proportion of unreported births is much greater among the colored than the white population. Consequently this can not be said to oppose the usual rule that the rate of twin births increases with fecundity. The proportion of still births to 1,000 births is 28 among white and 66 among colored.

A NATIONAL LEPROSARIUM.

In January, 1917, the United States Congress enacted a law establishing a

National Leprosarium, to be under the control and supervision of the United States Public Health Service. After a careful investigation of suggested sites in various parts of the country, the Commission finally recommended an island lying off the coast of Florida in the Gulf of Mexico. According to an account given in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, November 1, 1919, this selection has aroused the people of Florida against the proposal, because they fear that it might injure the reputation of the state as a health resort.

Leprosy is only mildly contagious, but is passed from generation to generation by contagion only, and not at all by the process of biological inheritance through the germ-plasm. Its insidious and incurable nature makes it a menace to the health of the country, but its eugenical aspect is determined solely by its influence on mate selection, fecundity and contamination of eugenical stock.

OF DIFFERENT BLOOD.

Serologists have discovered and use tests of blood-likeness or unlikeness. These have been applied during the war by L. and H. Hirschfeld, Swiss serologists, to the swarm of races found in Mesopotamia. The 15 "races" represented fell into three groups: an European type which contained the English, French, Italians, Greeks, Bulgarians and Serbians; an intermediate group containing the Arabs, Turks, Russians and Jews; and an Asio-African group containing the negroes, East Indians, Anamese and natives of Indo-China and Madagascar. The conclusion is drawn that a dual origin of mankind is suggested—one in Europe and one in Asio-Africa, and the intermediate type represents the fusion of the other two types.—(*Lancet*, 1919, II. 675.)

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NO. 3.

TRAITS OF BUFFALO BILL.

William Frederick Cody, born February 26, 1845, in Scott County, Iowa, as a child learned to hunt wild horses and at eleven, through the death of his father, who was killed by proslavery raiders in Kansas, became the provider for his family. He killed his first Indian in the same year, was hired to accompany wagon trains across the plains and then became pony express rider until the Civil War broke out. Then Cody entered the U. S. Army as scout and guide. At twenty-one he entered upon a contract to supply the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company with buffalo meat for its employees and gained the name "Buffalo Bill." During the years 1868-72, he was an army scout and guide and, as Colonel, repeatedly led his regiment of Fifth Cavalry against the Sioux and Cheyenne. In 1872 he served in the Nebraska House of Representatives. In the Cheyenne war of 1876 at the Battle of Indian Creek, he killed the Cheyenne chief, Yellow Hand, in single combat. About this time the publication of dime novels, supposed to be based upon the exploits of Buffalo Bill, led to a call for him to go on the stage and this he did during a few winters with great financial, if not histrionic, success. In 1883 he organized his "Wild West Show" which he continued up to the year of his death in Denver in 1916.

Buffalo Bill was a hyperkinetic, as indicated by his tremendous activity, his loud laughter, his numerous and large ideas which, however, he controlled sufficiently to bring to fruition. He was a nomad, like his father who early migrated to the country

west of the Mississippi and then into Kansas where he was fatally injured in a riot at the trading post where he was making a speech. Of his mother we have little information, but it is probable that she too belonged to pioneer stock. Cody was a visualist. This is indicated not only in his love of the country and horses and even of the bison that he hunted, but also in his love of colors, such as led him to buy scarlet cloth for a jockey suit. It was as a visualist that he conceived the "Wild West Show" and carefully built it up in accordance with his ideals. The show was all that the name implied, something appealing to the eyes (and ears)—the rushing Deadwood stage and pursuing Indians, the firearms and the fire and smoke that issued from them, the group of bisons that were rushed into the arena, the cowboys careening around them, the bucking bronchos and all the other elements of movement and color which so strongly appealed to the audience—the outgrowth of his lively visual imagination—one of the prominent elements of his success. The primary element of Buffalo Bill is, however, the love of adventure, that is, willingness to place one's self in a position of danger because of the pleasure that comes from so highly exciting a situation as that in which one's life is in peril. This love of excitement and danger is part of the instinct of fighting, which is elemental, since it is useful in securing the desired mate against rivals and for purposes of self defense. In the case of Buffalo Bill this elemental instinct becomes exaggerated, almost a perversion. The instinct of caution that

leads one to avoid unnecessary hazards was indeed present but sublimated by the greater happiness derived from love of combat and of overcoming imminent danger.

Louisa Frederici Cody, in collaboration with Courtney Ryley Cooper: *Memories of Buffalo Bill*. New York: D. Appleton, 1919. 336 pp.

WILLIAM WILSON, LABOR LEADER.

William Bouchop Wilson, born Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862, came to America with his father's family in 1870, and, after a short time in the public schools, entered the coal mines at the age of nine; at the age of eleven, became a half member of the Mine Workers' Union; later developed as a leader of boys and of men; helped organize the United Mine Workers of America, and became secretary and treasurer of the National Union of Miners. From 1907 to 1913, he was a member of Congress where, during his last term, he served as Chairman of the House Committee of Labor. Largely through his activity the Department of Labor was organized and of it he became the first secretary at the beginning of President Wilson's administration, March, 1913. As such he has had frequent occasion to intervene in disputes between factory workmen and their employers, and during the war he was instrumental in preventing great strikes, such as would have hazarded the success of our arms.

Secretary Wilson has had from early years a love of facts and a capacity for acquiring, holding, and utilizing them. He states that with the first real money he ever earned he purchased a second-hand edition of Chambers' "Information for the People," and read nearly all of it aloud to his father. His wonderful memory is found also in his father and both love to use in argument and debate the facts they

have amassed. Though Wilson's father was a coal miner without any education, he obviously had a love of knowledge, such as led him for years to have his boy read to him in the evening. Wilson's mother was a woman of education who gave him instruction at home. The retention of facts was made the more easy since he had them arranged logically and catalogued naturally in his mind.

Wilson had a love of debate. At the age of fourteen, he organized a debating society among the boys which developed into a sort of local lyceum. His love of debate is doubtless associated with his success therein, for "he makes his points with logical precision and delivers them with telling and convincing force." The love of debate is a part of the instinct of struggle and the desire for supremacy carried into the intellectual, instead of the physical, field. Wilson has a love of organization. This is seen not only in the organization of a debating society at fourteen but in becoming secretary of the local mine union at the same time. By the age of eighteen, he was so influential among the miners that he was regarded by the mine owners as a dangerous man and excluded from work in mines. At thirty-seven years he was president of one of the divisions of the Miners' Union and, the next year, International Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers. Wilson had a capacity for literary expression also. This is shown in poems that he has published and in numerous letters that he has written. During the War he personally prepared many posters appealing to the workingman to keep at his job. He has a love of humor also and in conversation is reminded of anecdotes which he tells with zest. Wilson is a fighter for better conditions. His

father was such before him and when he was evicted from the houses of mine-owners in Scotland because he had dared to strike, he left for America rather than return to the mines; and this father, though poor, was thrifty, since he had money enough to enable him to come to America.

Wilson has a breadth of view, doubtless because of his extensive reading and experience, which has made him a successful leader in conducting strikes and in administering the Department of Labor. This breadth of view has given him fairness, and many of the coal operators who knew him best were willing to defer to his judgment as to their relations with their workmen. This breadth of view and desire for fair play have led him always to oppose violence; and even the attempt of the mine owners to crush him led to no reprisals on his part. His love for reality is perhaps associated with his love of the open country, which has led him to work his own farm as opportunity has permitted. Here he has found friends not only in his neighbors but also in his domestic animals. Thus this canny Scot with his logical and retentive mind and love of facts, with his good judgment, breadth of view, fairness and simplicity, has come to be the most prominent representative in the country of the so-called "laboring man." He has become such, under the favorable conditions that he has largely created, by virtue of his possession of just these largely native elements of his constitution.

Roger W. Babson: W. B. Wilson and the Department of Labor. New York. Brentano, 1919. xiii, 276 pp.

AN OLD MAP OF GENEALOGIC INTEREST.

This is a map of "Manatus" made in 1639 by Jean Vingboom for the

West India Company. Forgotten, practically lost for nearly three centuries, it has now been given to the world in most attractive form by Edward Van Winkle, recording secretary of the Holland Society of New York. "Manhattan, 1624-1639," the book which he has built round this document, has much historic and genealogic value. The latter lies chiefly in its many brief biographies, and the vivid picture it gives of the various "plantations" and "boueries" which formed the cradle of the Empire State.

Edward Van Winkle: Manhattan, 1624-1639. Printed at 90 West St., New York City. 1918. Price, \$10. Address the author.

THE EUGENICS OF GENEALOGY.

A recent publication chronicles the achievements of a family through an industry, founded during Jefferson's administration and ever since that time at the service of this country. Disappointed in his aims for France, Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours came with his two sons to America, and built his first powder mill on the Brandywine. Of great practical ability, they with their descendants have always been also scientifically trained. In every war of the United States, their resources have been placed immediately at the command of the Cause, and not only in war but in time of peace, the work of American engineers, of settlers in clearing the forest and of projectors in mine and highway construction, has depended for success in large measure on the output of this single industry. This renders the service of the family of Du Pont de Nemours of incalculable value in American development.

Mabel T. R. Washburn: The Du Pont Wagon and How It Helped Win Perry's Victory. Printed in the Journal of American History. Vol. IX, No. 4.

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MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

This organization was the outgrowth of informal conferences held by eugenical field-workers and other investigators. It was organized at Cold Spring Harbor, June 20, 1913. At present the membership is composed of two classes, active and supporting. Of the former class there are now (March 1, 1920), 148, and of the latter 13 members. According to the constitutional amendment adopted on June 20, 1919, the qualifications for membership read: "In order to be eligible for membership a person must be, or must have been actively and successfully engaged in eugenical field studies, or must have published creditable eugenical research papers." The supporting members are drawn from "those interested in the promotion of the business of the association." The dues of active members are \$1.00, and of supporting members \$3.00 per year. Each member of the association receives, without further charge, the EUGENICAL NEWS, which, on June 23, 1916, became the official organ of the association. New members are elected by ballot at the regular annual meetings of the association, upon nominations made by the Executive Committee. At the meeting of this committee January 9, 1920, the matter of membership policy was

discussed at length. The result was that a "Committee on Membership Policy and Nominations" was provided for and appointed. This committee was instructed "to consider an amendment to the constitution providing for the development of a class of *associate* members, and to canvass the field of allied sciences with a view to inviting membership in this new class."

Eugenicists and persons professionally engaged in sciences allied to eugenics, and persons interested in the general welfare of eugenical progress, who desire to become members of this association are invited to request the Secretary to present their names to the Nominating Committee as candidates for membership. Letters in reference to this matter may be addressed to the Secretary of the Eugenics Research Association, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

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Miss Augenstein: descriptive, 38; charts, 8; individuals, 211.

Miss Bingham: descriptive, 172.

Mrs. Hughes: descriptive, 58; charts, 8; individuals, 662.

Dr. Muncey: descriptive, 235.

Miss Rohde: descriptive, 35; charts, 3; individuals, 46.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Dr. W. S. Monroe of Mountclair State Normal School sent in during the month 55 pages of special trait material which includes 48 pedigree charts.

CHANGES IN THE SERVICE.

On February 10 Miss Cornelia Augenstein, '19, resigned her position as field worker for the Eugenics Record Office at the State School for Girls, Gainesville, Texas. She was succeeded by Miss Mae C. Graham, '19, who reported for duty March 1st.

GLANDULAR CAUSES OF RACIAL DIFFERENCES.

In an address recently given before the British Assoc. for Advancement of Science, Professor Keith canvassed the situation in reference to the effects of the internal secretions of specific glands in causing those primary differences which distinguish the principal races of mankind. The glands considered are the pituitary, the pineal, the thyroid, the suprarenal and the interstitial. Endocrine glands not only serve the purpose of immediate regulation, but more fundamentally they govern to a great degree the ontogeny of those human traits which for the most part are used for differentiating the several races. The pituitary largely regulates stature, "and stature is a racial characteristic." Besides governing stature it is directly concerned in determining "cast of features, texture of skin and character of hair. . . ." "When we compare the three chief racial types of humanity, the Negro, Mongolian and Caucasian or European, we recognize in the last named a greater predominance of the pituitary than in the other two."

The interstitial glands, which effect the sexual differentiation, appear to be more active in the Caucasian than in either the Mongol or Negro races, for in the latter two races we find as most typical "a beardless face and almost hairless body, and in certain Negro types, especially in Nilotic

tribes, with their long stork-like legs, we seem to have a manifestation of abeyance in the action of the interstitial glands."

The suprarenal bodies appear to perform the function of clearing away pigment from the skin. In the lighter races these bodies are very active, while in the darker their more sluggish secretion fails to destroy the pigmentary bodies. In the white races Addison's disease, which is characterized by destruction of the suprarenal bodies, is accompanied by a deposition of dark pigment in the patient's skin. These suprarenal bodies play still another part in ontogeny. It appears that in case they are characterized by a malignant overgrowth in childhood, the individual comes to sexual maturity with great rapidity. If a male he becomes "a miniature Hercules." In young girls the corresponding change causes them to assume masculine characteristics.

The pineal gland appears to perform a function quite similar to that of the suprarenal bodies, so far as race differentiation traits are concerned.

From an anthropological point of view, the thyroid is the most important of the endocrine glands. Goiter or enlarged thyroid in childhood causes the characteristic cretin, a kind of dwarf idiot, in which the body development is so stunted and altered that the individual "might well be classed as a separate species of humanity." A defective thyroid in adult life gives rise to a disorder known as myxedema, among the characteristics of which is a *yellowish* tint of the skin. The thyroid influences particularly the development of the bones of the base of the skull and of the nose, which development when retarded gives a typical Mongolian aspect.

Thus in short in the Caucasian the pituitary, interstitial and suprarenal glands are especially active; in the black race these three glands are especially sluggish; in the Mongolian the principal racial qualities appear to be due largely to peculiar functioning of the thyroid.

THE NEWTON GENEALOGY.

On January 16, 1920, Ermina Newton Leonard, of De Pere, Wisconsin, presented the Eugenics Record Office with a copy of the Newton Genealogy, which was published by Bernard Amidon Leonard in 1915. The sub-title of the book indicates that it is a record of the descendants of Richard Newton, of Sudbury and Marlborough, Mass., with genealogies of families descending from the immigrants: Rev. Roger Newton of Milford, Conn., Thomas Newton of Fairfield, Conn., Matthew Newton of Stonington, Conn., Newtons of Virginia, and Newtons near Boston. We learn that the compilation of this book was begun in 1885, and was thus thirty years in compilation. The volume contains 872 pages, and lists 7,086 individuals, to each of whom a serial number is assigned.

This work is essentially one of a person who was impelled by sheer joy in the task, a sense of family pride, and a wholesome interest in the influence of human heredity. It contains more than the usual amount of individual description, from which one may learn the facts concerning the hereditary endowment of many of the individuals listed. For instance, at random selection, we learn that Timothy Newton, Jr. (Sept. 1, 1755–July 1, 1834), “appears to have inherited the spirit of the early colonists in a marked degree. He was patriotic, energetic, self-reliant, resource-

ful, religious. A youth of 20 years, he marched on the Alarm at Lexington, and served several enlistments in the War of the Revolution. . . . Mr. Newton was a man of ingenuity and versatility. He was progressive—always ready to change to something better. Thus he utilized the water power in the brook by his house to turn the wheel of the cider mill and for sawing wood. He built—then enlarged his buildings—rebuilt, and adding more in number, cultivating his lands and improving his property until he was considered one of the substantial men of the township, respected and trusted.”

Important as it is to record current family pedigree-data, still the eugenical investigator and the genealogist have learned that by diligent research many facts of value, not only in establishing correct pedigree-relations and in supplying names and dates, but also in describing the inherent traits of given individuals, may be found. According to the author, important authorities are “The *printed* Town Records of New England; Town Histories of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, New Hampshire; many genealogies of every name; published and unpublished records from the archives of New England and the United States; probate records at Boston, Cambridge, Worcester, Mass.; gravestones; old Bible records; unnumbered letters from elderly men and women whose memory has supplied many missing links; besides the younger members of the family, who have cordially responded to requests for knowledge of persons of the name now living.”

It is interesting to note that the compiler of this volume made considerable use of the publication of the Bureau of the Census entitled “Heads

of Families, First Census of the United States, 1790." It is needless here to add that many more genealogists would profit greatly by the publication by the Federal Government of its manuscripts of "Heads of Families, Second Census of the United States, 1800."

The work is systematically arranged, so that reference and cross-referencing are easy. Each son of the original Richard Newton is considered as the founder of a branch, and in each branch the generations in their order, and in each family the children in their respective birth order, are numbered. "The name holding a certain number in one generation as a child will hold the same number in the succeeding generations as the head of a family—or wherever else he may be mentioned in the book."

In order to show how thoroughly system is carried out we quote the following:

"The heads of a family are in large capitals, the children in small capitals, the grandchildren in italics, the great grandchildren are in the same type as the text. In the notes the children are in italics. The names of children marked with a dagger indicate that there will be more of that number in the next generation.

"Unless another State is mentioned after a town the State of Massachusetts is to be understood.

"The usual abbreviations of the states, countries, years, months, days are used: b., for birth; d., for death; m., for married; dau., for daughter; prob., for probably; sup., for supposed; C. R., for church record; T. R., for town record; P. R., for private record; are all readily understood. Brackets usually contain a 'suppose' or a 'perhaps' of the compiler and

is a statement not wholly proven, but not always.

"The indexes contain the names of all Newtons by page or number. The wives and husbands of all Newton descendants are indexed by surname and found in number referred to, and in the notes below."

Such volumes as these are of incalculable eugenical value. They connote a striving of the non-commercial genealogist to attain more nearly the eugenical ideal which makes of every genealogy a pedigree-record which may be used for tracing the descent and re-combination of natural qualities.

THE VALUE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING.

In the January, 1920, number of the *Detroit Educational Bulletin*, there appears a short article listing the specific uses of the psychological testing of school children. These uses may be summarized as follows: Finding (1) the feeble-minded or permanently retarded children; (2) restorable cases, normal children who are retarded through late entrance, poor teaching, and the like; (3) the normal child with specific mental defect, which possibly precludes normal progress, but which may yield to special treatment; (4) disciplinary cases; (5) specific defects which interfere with normal progress; (6) physical defects which may interfere with normal progress (blindness and deafness are included in this class); (7) the super-normal child, who is capable of progressing more rapidly than the average child, and who should be given special opportunities; and (8) vocational guidance, finding the special talents and limitations of a child, and thus determining his best fitting in the economic and social world, that is vocational guidance.

The writer of this article might well have added a ninth point, namely the location of children who are defective in mind or body through a degenerate inheritance. Thus a great eugenical purpose would be served, for by the use of field workers, the families of such children could be studied and information secured which the state could use later in segregating the defective strains from the normal society, and possibly in preventing their further propagation.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The fourteenth biennial report of the Whittier State School, 1916-18, has just been received. If there is another state organization for delinquent boys which surpasses Whittier in its ideals and output, we have not become acquainted with it. The striking feature of the school is its emphasis upon research and its research staff consists of a director, sociologist, two field workers, medical examiner, and clerks. Not only has it gone far in the ordinary measurements of intelligence, but it has made extensive tests and attempts to grade temperament. In its studies of family histories, it has investigated on a broad basis, considering associates, amusements, vocational record, and home and neighborhood conditions. The report of the sociologist is of great interest and one notes also that there is a supervisor of the "development of self-control and initiative."

A correspondent states that her father grinds his teeth while sleeping at night. He is a nervous, overactive man. The trait grows on him; though his teeth are strong, they have become worn smooth. He has two daughters. One of these grinds her teeth to a certain extent while asleep.

The other, when performing a difficult task like wringing out a cloth grinds her teeth for a moment. (A: 4612-13).

The secretions of the adrenal gland tend to render the nerves excitable. An excess of adrenin results in over-excitability. Miss E. Lucile Moore (*Biological Bulletin*, 37, 157) has placed planarians and tadpoles in a weak solution of adrenin. Their excitability is heightened, movement is reduced and locomotion retarded. But exceptionally slow planarians (depressed) travel more rapidly after treatment with adrenin.

According to David Trietsch, the total Jewish population of the world is placed at 15,430,000. Of these 3,100,000 are in the United States, 300,000 in the British Isles, 900,000 in Russia, 330,000 in Poland, and 330,000 in the Ukraine.

A GENEALOGICAL SOURCE.

In a recent letter from the Honorable J. C. Ruppenthal, professor of law in the University of Kansas, he calls attention to the fact that, in the Decennial (a set of law books which may be consulted in any large law library) genealogists and students of family histories will find first-hand material of considerable value. He cites the case of one woman who, by the use of this set of books, was able to secure a great amount of genealogical information for which she had long hunted in vain—statements concerning marriage, names of children, dates of deaths and the like, all of which were mentioned in a case involving an estate. Professor Ruppenthal calls this a curious by-product of the law publisher.

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APRIL, 1920.

NO. 4.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Jonathan Trumbull, born Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 12, 1710, graduated from Harvard College at 17, studied divinity and was licensed to preach at 20 years. An elder brother's death at sea led him to abandon preaching to assist his father, a merchant farmer. In 1733 he was elected a delegate to the General Assembly, and thereafter (save in 1734-5) he was in the public service. He married in the interval Faith, daughter of the hyperkinetic, Rev. Edward Robinson, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. Trumbull soon became speaker of the General Assembly, judge of probate, and in 1766, chief judge of the superior courts of the colony; then governor of the colony from 1769 to 1784. He was the only colonial governor who entered wholeheartedly into the aspirations of the colonists for independence and consequently was especially able to render peculiar assistance to Washington, who made constant requisition upon him during the war. He never failed to respond to these calls. In his 74th year, he laid down the cares of office, preceded by a farewell address, and the next year he died.

Trumbull is a remarkable example of a highly socially organized individual who finds his greatest pleasure in administration; especially in government. When, at 26, he enters the Assembly, he minutely records in his private diary the legislative proceedings. This love of detail—love based on the delight in his work and a Puritan conscience—persisted throughout life. Punctilious and honest, he was early called upon to audit the Colony's accounts. His honesty reappeared in his

sons: Joseph, the first commissary general of the Continental Army, and Jonathan, deputy paymaster general 1775, and first comptroller of the Treasury, 1778 (who later became Governor of Connecticut). Trumbull was a strategist. In 1769 he sees that the colonies are in danger of being enslaved by the mother country, and must resist the danger. At the beginning of the year 1775 active military training was adopted by Connecticut; and the governor's council voted to buy 300 barrels of gunpowder, 15 tons of lead and 60,000 good flints; and the towns were ordered to provide double the munitions of war required by law. He had ability to utilize past experience for the solution of present problems. As assemblyman, he was put on all important commissions, especially in delicate disputes with other colonies.

Another trait of Trumbull was his Scottish pertinacity and steadfastness. In the dark winter of 1777 he redoubles his efforts to squeeze out of the little state of Connecticut, already overtaxed by war, additional recruits, munitions and commissary supplies. Such steadfastness was found in his son Joseph, who as commissary general wore himself out in less than two years with the fatigues of his tremendous task. Trumbull's prevailing mood was cheerful and unexcitable, probably with something of the Scottish phlegm which lent itself, here also, to religious devotion. His far-sightedness, industry, honesty, pertinacity, did much to secure America's independence.

Jonathan Trumbull: Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, 1769-84. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. 1919. xiii and 362 pp.

THALASSOPHILIA.

This is a list of several hundred sea captains and of the ships in which they sailed. In some cases notes a page or more long are added, largely extracts from logs or newspapers. There is a large number of portraits and cuts of vessels and documents. But the sea-captains; what a hardy set of men they were! There was Captain Samuel Graves who crossed the Atlantic 78 times and the Pacific 6 times. In his 35 years at sea he "collided 3 times, sunk one ship and a schooner, broke my leg and collar bone, taken and stabbed by pirates bound for Sumatra, relieved of 22,000 Spanish dollars, returned home after casualties too numerous to mention." Such incidents seemed merely to feed this thalassophilia. Then there is John Barker Lindsey who at 13 years is on board a privateer, was wrecked on a bar at 49, he was still sailing at 66 years. There is also Thomas Meek who at 40 was fighting at Bunker Hill, spent some time in an English prison, and at 83 was still sailing the seas. The thalassophilia runs in families, too; for John Dixey, b. 1742, and who was sailing at 62 years, had a son Richard who was lost with his ship in 1860 on Mobile Bar, and another son Hector who was sailing constantly from an early age, rescued lives from a burning ship in mid-ocean, and died at Liverpool in 1867. Such hardy mariners do not call for our sympathy; they were following their instincts and enjoying themselves in the pursuit.

B. J. Lindsey: *Old Marblehead Sea Captains and the Ships in Which They Sailed*. Marblehead (Mass.) Historical Soc. 1915. 137 pp.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

An English alienist, who is also a voluminous writer of books, has prepared a treatise on crime and crim-

inals in which the matter is treated deductively rather than inductively. He starts with the general principle that "crime consists in action for the attainment of a purpose, and this is the definition of conduct at large." Specifically it consists of "acts and omissions that are infractions of law, not as it is, but as I conceive it ought to be; and I shall define a criminal as a person who has committed any such act or omission" (p. 71). Again, crime consists "of acts that are injurious to society." Crimes are classified as public, private, and offenses against family and the race. Criminals are classified as habitual (including the "instinctive" and those with weak social instincts) and occasional (including those who misconduct under stress of circumstances). Again, the author says "crime is due to temptation offered to temperament" (p. 253).

This is a readable book. If the author fails anywhere, it is in not sufficiently stressing the principle that failure to meet the mores may be due to ignorance or mental incapacity for learning or lack of social instinct, or feeble inhibition either persistent or intermittent and associated with epileptic conditions and other psychoses. In a word, crime is a legal term and the biological basis thereof is manifold.

Charles Mercier: *Crime and Criminals, being the Jurisprudence of Crime*. N. Y. Holt & Co. 1919. xvii and 290 pp.

THE BRIGHT AND THE DULL.

A study by Carroll T. Jones, "Very Bright and Feeble-Minded Children," is completed in the February number of the *Training School Bulletin*. The following are some of the conclusions drawn:

Approximately four per cent. of the elementary school population are of very superior intelligence (by Terman's

criterion). These children may be selected without difficulty by means of teachers' judgments, if due account is taken of life age. The family histories, home conditions, and neighborhood environments of the very bright children are far superior to those of the feeble-minded children.

Feeble-minded children with difficulty pass beyond the school grade which corresponds to their mental age. The very bright children are accelerated in school progress and have little difficulty with their work in school.

Feeble-minded children of a mental age of ten are better equipped with the mechanical "tools" of knowledge as is shown by pedagogical tests, but in spite of their wider experience they are inferior to the very bright children of the same intellectual level in the application of these "tools" to the solution of practical "problems." There are evident no differences in the physical conditions of feeble-minded and very bright boys sufficient to account for the difference in mentality. Feeble-minded and very bright boys having an intelligence level of ten years do not differ appreciably in powers of sensory discrimination. Feeble-minded boys are superior to very bright boys of the same mental age in motor ability, in ability to describe and report on objects seen, in constructive ability, and in powers of adaptation when concrete situations are involved.

Very-bright boys surpass feeble minded boys of the same intelligence level in situations involving attention and immediate memory. They also show greater ability to learn or to profit by experience, to make difficult or involved associations and to reason.

Very bright children take a more critical attitude toward their conduct in difficult situations, and are more

suggestable than feeble-minded children of the same mental age.

CHILD WELFARE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Westchester County Department of Child Welfare, which has its headquarters in White Plains, New York, was organized in 1915 by Mr. V. Everit Macy, County Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, for the purpose of more effectively carrying on the work with the county's dependent children. Miss Ruth Taylor, who took the training course at Cold Spring Harbor in 1911, was made Director of the Department and has been serving in that capacity ever since. At present the Department has about 850 children under its care in institutions and boarding homes and a slightly larger number in families receiving monthly allowances.

One very interesting feature in the growth of the Department's work has been the establishment of a mental clinic. The object of the clinic is to make physical and mental examinations upon all children becoming wards of the county and to make similar studies of the children already in the Department's care, who present problems of social maladjustment. In order to carry on this work the Department employs a woman physician who has had experience in psychiatry, and two trained research investigators. Miss Ruth W. Lawton (1911) has been investigating for the clinic since March, 1917, when it was established, and Miss Mabel C. Huschka (1914) was likewise employed from August, 1917, until about six months ago, when she became an assistant director of the Department. The investigation which the clinic makes includes a comprehensive study of the physical and mental development of each child and his family background.

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EUGENICS AND DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION.

One of the principles of a successful democracy is "From everyone according to his abilities; to everyone according to his needs." Eugenics points out the ancestral distribution and the manner of inheritance of certain talents and natural handicaps, and learns to predict adult possibilities from pedigree-study and juvenile analysis. Consequently it looks forward to the time when the educational system of America will be adjusted to the natural needs of all the children. It is as much—probably more—the duty of the state to educate properly a potential mathematical prodigy, an incipient architect, or a budding statesman, as it is to teach a feeble-minded youth the rudiments of the crudest manual employment. The evaluation of indi-

vidual potentialities on the basis of stock, that is, of proven natural heritable qualities in ancestors, and of juvenile promise, while only one phase of eugenical work, is a most important part of it.

The whole eugenics program must always include practicable plans for the positive betterment of human strains through the control of breeding, but unless the individual progeny are tested out by attempted education, the inherent possibilities of the offspring cannot be gauged. Thus education and eugenics cooperate; eugenics by supplying educable children, and education by developing the child along his most profitable lines of training.

In this connection, a statement of Professor R. A. F. McDonald, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, is pertinent:

"It is obvious that a school may exist near a blind person and still afford him no opportunity for education. A family of dependent children may be near a school, but unable to pay the incidentals involved in school attendance, and yet the welfare of the state is threatened by their ignorance. A feeble-minded child may be most regular in his attendance at school without receiving the least educational benefit. A child may be unruly or delinquent, and thus derive only a partial benefit from his attendance at school. That is to say, there are many groups of children who are not effectively reached, or not reached at all, by a conventional system of education originally devised for the talented few and later modified for the normal many.

"At one extreme there will be the exceptionally gifted; at the other, the various types of subnormality such as have come within the school's recogni-

tion; (1) the physically defective—the deaf, the blind, the disabled, the anaemic and the tuberculous; (2) the feeble-minded; (3) the morally (and socially) deficient—the juvenile delinquent, the unruly and the truant; (4) the border-line or intermediate types—the retarded, the epileptic, and the speech defective; (5) the environmentally exceptional—dependent and neglected children and non-English-speaking immigrants.”

EUGENICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Doubtless before many years it will be a common thing for the courts to call in the eugenicist as an expert witness for the purpose of demonstrating the correct pedigree-relations in cases of disputed kinships. The *Chicago Daily Tribune* for January 20, 1920, reports the following incident, in which the court might well have taken advantage of the existing knowledge of human heredity.

BLONDE FATHER ORDERED TO SUPPORT BRUNETTE BABY.

“Edward Ryan, a street car conductor living at 7224 South Carpenter street, appearing in the Court of Domestic Relations yesterday, asserted that he would not support his wife and two babies because his wife bleached the hair of her 16 months’ old brunette baby. Ryan is blonde and so is his wife, but the baby, he says, has an olive complexion with the dark brown eyes and hair that go with it.

“Judge Samuel H. Trude refused to consider any evidence pertaining to the complexion of the children.

“‘You married this woman,’ he said. ‘By law you are the father of these two babies. You will have to support them.’”

THE EUGENICS OF GENEALOGY.

On December 3, 1919, Dr. Walter E. Fernald, superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley, presented a paper before the New England Historic Genealogical Society on the subject, “The Eugenics of Genealogy.” By the use of human pedigree charts and analysis of the work of animal breeders, Dr. Fernald outlined the principles of human heredity. He also reviewed specific cases of family histories, among others noting that the descendants of Jonathan Edwards totalled, in the year 1900, thirteen hundred and ninety-four prominent people. Contrasted with this family, genealogies of feeble-minded families were shown.

Dr. Fernald took issue with Thomas Jefferson’s statement as it appears in the Declaration of Independence, that “all men are created free and equal,” his conclusion being that, as a matter of fact, people are not born either free or equal, mentally, morally or physically.

CACOGENIC CONTROL IN ONTARIO.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario has just printed an exceedingly useful report on the care and control of the mental defectives and feeble-minded of Ontario by Frank E. Hodgins, Justice of Appeal. Judge Hodgins’s report proper comprises 134 pages and to this are added 20 appendices, being largely reprints from United States sources. Among the recommendations of this extensive report are: (1) systematic detailed survey, with proper professional assistance and opportunity for the study of individual cases; a plan of registration covering the Province by which the mentally defective will be identified and classified; the adoption of a plan for educating, assisting, and supervising those who are shown by this survey to be in

need of help, through institutional care or by trained supervisors, probation officers, or social workers; and for the detention in permanent homes or refugees, preferably of the colony type, of mentally defective women who are of child-bearing age, and the segregation in institutions and colonies of both male and female feeble-minded delinquents whose anti-social qualities or criminal tendencies show a necessity for permanent restraint; (2) the formation of a Board of Control, which should elaborate a proper scheme of survey and registration and provide for early diagnosis and expert study and supervision; (3) the establishment of a properly equipped Psychopathic Hospital in Toronto; (4) the enlargement of the scheme of juvenile courts; . . . (14) enactment of legislative prohibition of marriage of mentally defective and feeble-minded persons who have been identified and registered under the system of survey and the requirement, in all such cases, of a certificate from proper medical and departmental authority before the ceremony of marriage can be legally performed.

DELINQUENT BOYS.

Dr. J. H. Williams of the Whittier State School, California, has just published a monograph on "The Intelligence of the Delinquent Boy." Measurements were made, by the Stanford Revision of Binet-Simon intelligence scale of 470 boys and young men. Results are expressed by the intelligence quotient, I. Q. Five social intelligence groups are recognized: A, feeble-minded; B, border line; C, dull normal; D, average normal; E, superior.

A. The feeble-minded group contains 141 cases or 3 per cent. of the total. I. Q. usually below .75. Heredity a causal factor. No cases of moral im-

becility. B. The border line group includes 128 cases or 27.2 per cent. I. Q. ranges from .70 to .86. Biologically, border line intelligence probably represents a variation. It is found in stock containing both normal and feeble-minded persons. It is important eugenically to control matings of border line individuals. C. Dull normal individuals, 97 cases, or 20.6 per cent. I. Q. ranges from .80 to .93. The "backward" child. D. Average normal group includes 90 cases or 19.2 per cent. I. Q. approximately 1.00. Delinquent boys of this group more nearly resemble non-delinquents of the same age in their normal, social, and industrial relations than do the delinquents of other groups. E. The superior group is represented by 14 cases or 4 per cent. of the total. I. Q. range 1.06 to 1.35.

The delinquent and dependent boys considered include individuals of three racial groups in the following proportions: White 72.6 per cent., Mexican-Indian, 15.1 per cent., Colored 12.3 per cent. The colored group is superior to the Mexican-Indian and the white group is superior to the colored. Heredity is an important factor in delinquency and criminality in that certain traits are closely related to social misconduct. Of the 470 cases of delinquents only 4 have been adjudged insane. There are a number of cases which border on insanity. There is but one case of marked epilepsy, and this is a colored boy whose father was an Indian. There are a number of cases of extreme nervousness or excitability. The significant symptoms of extreme nervousness are: irritability and peevishness, craving for excitement and the development of various idiosyncrasies. Many delinquent cases may be traced to nervous conditions. Extreme nervousness occurs in

42 per cent. of our cases. Poor home conditions have been given as a dominant factor in the production of delinquency, but this has probably been overemphasized. The usual belief that cities are hotbeds of vice is not substantiated.

THE TURANIAN RACES.

In the *New York Times* for March 14, 1920, Dr. W. D. P. Bliss says: The Turk in Asia Minor has become much Europeanized, yet his kinship to the Mongolian is clear. Differences between the Turk in Constantinople, the Tartar in Khiva, and the Mongol in Tarkend may seem clear, but there is no point where you can say the Turk ends and the Mongol begins. All you can say is that eyes grow more slanting and cheekbones higher all the way from Constantinople to Peking.

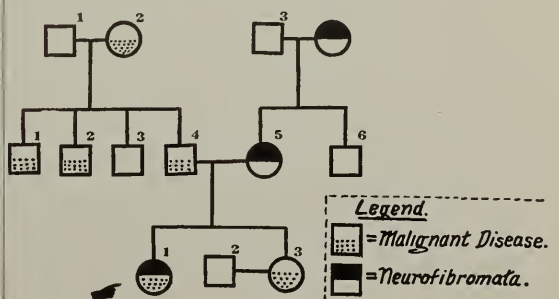
The Turanian races have continually intermarried. Tartars and Turks have habitually replenished their harems from their conquests. At times they enforced treaties whereby a subject race was required to supply so many thousand women per year to become wives of the conquerors. The Osmanli Turks preëminently have found their wives among subject races, so that many believe the modern Ottoman Turk has as much Christian blood in his veins as Turkish. Turanian distinctions are therefore largely more tribal than racial. All through Central Asia the fundamental unit is the khanate; only at various times has some great Khan, like Genghis Khan, or a Tamerlane, by great military power or genius, created a kingdom or an empire, to leave it perhaps to his sons, but only, after a generation at most, to have it dissolve again into independent khanates. Only in Persia and in Turkey have there developed permanent empires.

MALIGNANT AND NON-MALIGNANT TUMORS.

Dr. Edward D. Churchill sends us the following history from the Massachusetts General Hospital. The propositus is a woman of 35 years from whom a "neuro-fibroma with malignant sarcomatous elements," as determined by pathological examination, was removed. Her only sib has been operated on for "cancer of the womb." The especial interest of the case lies in this, that the paternal side has a history of malignant disease and the maternal side that of neurofibromata. Thus the father of the propositus died of cancer of the intestine. Of his three brothers one died at "about 50 of cancer in the abdomen" and another of "cancer of liver." The remaining sib is living and well. The father's mother died of carcinoma of the breast. The mother of the propositus is living and well at 70, but she has many nodules on the arm which have been diagnosed as multiple fibromata. She has a brother about whom the history is deficient. The mother's mother is living and well at 95 years. She has about a dozen large, subcutaneous nodules on the arm.

The teaching of this family history is that when a tendency to form benign neurofibromata is combined with a family tendency to cancer, it may result in the malignant type of neurofibromata, exhibited by the patient, and probably also by her sister.

CHART.



DEATH OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

Although along with the declining birth rate there has been, in England, a decrease in the death rate, this decrease has been largely due to a reduction of the infant death rate and to measures of public hygiene, which affect especially the industrial and working classes. While the birth rate in the middle class has fallen for a considerable period of time, and especially rapidly during the past three years, the death rate for this class, never very high, has not fallen. At the same time the marriage rate among the middle classes has decreased, and the age at marriage has increased. "Marriages, and especially middle class marriages, are being postponed at present on account of housing and food difficulties, and there can be no doubt that many men are avoiding marriage altogether because of the severe financial strain which it imposes." The London *Times* maintains that without exaggeration the death of the middle classes is taking place.—(*Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*, Dec. 6.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

K. Lehmann publishes in *Ugesk. f. Laeger* for May, 1911, a pedigree chart of a family of which one of the sons had hypospadias and cryptorchidism and his sister was a pseudohermaphrodite. A male cousin of the mother was also a pseudohermaphrodite. In these cases there seems to have been hereditary trouble in the secretions of the thymus.

The *Survey* of March 20, page 779, quotes from the records of the Associated Charities of Grand Rapids the account of a feeble-minded man and his wife who had a feeble-minded child. The wife had two illegitimate children that were normal. The

woman was segregated. The *Survey* seems to think that as the wife was capable of giving birth to normal children she should not have been segregated. But, first, the normal children, doubtless, carry defective germ plasm and, secondly, the circumstance that the wife could give birth to normal children is no evidence that she is not, herself, hereditarily feeble-minded since the recessive feeble-mindedness would be occluded by the normal-mindedness of the illegitimate fathers. The commitment is perfectly regular and justified.

Mrs. Stoneborough, an American of Austrian birth, who has been invited by Mr. Hoover to tell Americans what she has seen in Vienna, states: "In the days February 8 to 17, Vienna registered 1,030 deaths and only 8 births." Thus extreme hardships and starvation lower the birth rate, as luxury is well known to do.

According to current press reports, the new French cabinet, headed by Alexandre Millerand, will add to its number a new ministry, to deal with hygiene and social questions, which will be entrusted to M. Caupet.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, 11,694 aliens were returned to the countries whence they came. Of these, 8,626 were debarred when applying for admission, and 3,068 were arrested and deported.

For the year ending November 30, 1919, 114,768 immigrants entered Canada. Of these 54,641 came from the British Isles and 52,141 from the United States.

The international conference of women physicians recently held in New York City recommended the physical examination of both sexes before marriage.

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NO. 5.

TRAITS OF LEONARD WOOD.

Leonard Wood, born Winchester, New Hampshire, Oct. 9, 1860, is from Vermont and New Hampshire stock. He was reared on Cape Cod, attended Middleboro Academy, completed the course at Harvard Medical School, 1884, and began to practise in Boston. He shortly after took an examination as surgeon in the Army, and saw very active service first as contract surgeon against Apaches in the Southeast. In 1889 he was assigned as staff surgeon to headquarters at Los Angeles, then to Washington in 1895. Here Captain Wood became physician to President Cleveland's family and later to that of McKinley. Here he met Theodore Roosevelt and at the outbreak of the Spanish War the two formed the "Rough Riders" of which Wood was Colonel. After the war, Brig. General Wood, as military governor of Santiago, restored that city; then was made governor of Cuba. For five years he acted first as military commander and civil governor of the Moro country and then as commander of our army in the entire Philippine Islands. Returning to the United States he was soon made chief-of-staff. As commander of the Department of the East he established the first Plattsburgh camp in 1915, which furnished officers for the army that was formed later. But Wood did not lead troops to Europe in that army, but helped train it and preserve peace at home. He is now a candidate for the Presidency of the nation.

Wood has a nomadic instinct. As a boy he "read mostly books on travel, history and adventure." He wished to enter the navy and go on

an Arctic expedition. On entering the army service he asked to be sent West and to the fighting line. When the Indian wars were over and he was stationed in Washington, Wood planned to go to the Klondike "to combine useful service with all sorts of adventure," and he urged Theodore Roosevelt to go with him; but the oncoming Spanish War changed these plans. At 43 he asked to be sent to the Philippines.

Wood is a fighter. He has a love of adventure and was early successful in athletics. He is strong, vigorous, pertinacious, courageous. He became known as one of the few white men of the Southwest who could ride, run, or walk down an Apache. He rode 74 miles one night carrying dispatches and marched 30 miles the following day. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. In the battle of Las Guasimas in Cuba, he led the fighting without taking advantage of cover. "Wood's charge won the day." So, too, his energy and thoroughness enabled him to succeed as governor of Cuba.

Wood is a tactician; has insight. While governor of Santiago he trained rural guards, made up of Cubans, to fight their own outlaws. "Let the Cubans kill their own rats." Though dictator, he asked the city fathers at Santiago to authorize a bond issue for a better water supply. He opposed importing American teachers into Cuba, but preferred to train Cubans, to avoid the charge of seeking to Americanize the children. Though not a Catholic, he joined forces officially with the head of that church, which dominated in Cuba. When there was trouble in Gary, In-

diana, General Wood restored law and order without firing a shot.

Wood is a strategist; has far sight—"vision." He saw the coming of the World War years before it came; and he worked for preparedness in numerous ways. He demanded army airplanes in 1910; started training-camps in 1913; and the Plattsburgh camp in 1915. In Cuba he was interested in organizing long-range improvements: better schools, better sanitation, experiments on the cause of yellow fever, the healing of the differences between Cubans and Spaniards in Cuba. He has shown a capacity for broad-gauge administration; will he be called higher?

John G. Holme: *The Life of Leonard Wood*. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co., 1920. 228 pp. \$1.50.

MENTAL HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL CHILD.

This is a text-book on clinical psychology and also a defence of this new science. It presents arguments for the dental and medical inspection of school children, and for their psychological examination. As the result of a questionnaire sent out by the author, he reports the status of psychological clinics maintained by universities, medical schools, normal schools and city public schools. According to the author, the specific functions of the school's psycho-educational laboratory are the clinical examination of exceptional children, the establishment of thoroughly reliable anthropometric norms for normal children, the establishment of norms of development, service as a clearing-house for mentally unusual children, appraisal of talents and defects in vocational guidance, the training of special class teachers in psycho-clinical methods, and finally, the supervision of curricula of special schools.

From the standpoint of the individual child, the clinical psychologist seeks to accomplish four things—first, an adequate diagnosis or classification; second, analysis of the etiological background; third, a determination of the modification of behavior which the defect has wrought in the individual; fourth, a prognosis in the particular case.

There is also a chapter on human efficiency in which experimentation in the tasks in hand and psychological examination of the particular applicant for the task may result in increased skill and the elimination of arrested energy.

The Binet scale of 1908 is appreciated as a pioneer device, but the need for its improvement and amplification is set forth. The book ends with a chapter providing a schema for the clinical study of mentally and educationally unusual children. This plan outlines the developmental and family history of the child, the home and school environment and reactions and the essentials of physical, anthropometric and psychological examinations.

J. E. Wallace Wallin: *The Mental Health of the School Child*. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1914. 463 pp. \$2.50.

GENETIC FACTORS IN COLONIZATION.

Archibald Henderson, historian and man of letters, has written a number of articles which show penetrating insight into the genetic factors involved in colonization and political organization. In his "Creative Forces in Westward Expansion" he deals particularly with the personalities of Daniel Boone and Richard Henderson. Additionally, he seeks to "unmask the forces behind Boone, the chain of social causation, the truly creative forces in the expansionist movement."

Of the relation between Boone and Henderson, he says "his (Boone's) genius was essentially individual rather than social, unique rather than communistic . . . those of Boone's achievements which had the widest bearing on the future and ultimately afforded national results were accomplished through his instrumentality not in the rôle of originaive genius and constructive colonizer, but in the rôle of pioneering initiative and Boone's pioneering initiative and familiarity with the Indian temperament found the best field for their most effective display under the guidance on the constructive mind and colonizing genius of Henderson." The latter was an attorney in the county of Granville, N. C., a brilliant pleader and with his partner, Williams, enjoyed a lucrative practice which extended from one end of the colony to the other. Together with Williams, Thomas Hart and other leading exponents of democratic principles, in anticipation of the time when these lands would be thrown open to purchase from the Indians, he founded a company whose object was the establishment of a fourteenth colony west of the Appalachians. It was as their confidential agent that Boone with five companions made extensive explorations of Kentucky, ranging from the Kentucky River on the north to the Green and Cumberland rivers on the south.

The author fixes on two instincts as prime determinative impulses of the progressive American civilization of the eighteenth century. The first of these was the passion for the acquisition of land, the second was the *Wanderlust*—the passionately inquisitive interest of hunter, the traveler, the explorer. And it is to the fortuitous conjunction of these two in-

stincts in a certain section of North Carolina, the acquisitive and the inquisitive with regard to lands, that we owe the tremendous impulse toward westward colonization. "Here occurred the meeting of two streams of racial tendency. The exploratory passion of the pioneer, given directive force in the interest of commercial enterprise, prepared the way for the westward migration of peoples. That irresistible Southern migration, which preceded and presaged the greater wandering of the peoples across the Alleghenies a quarter of a century later, brought a horde of pioneer settlers from the more thickly populated sections of Pennsylvania, and a group of gentleman planters from the Old Dominion of Virginia, to the frontier colony of North Carolina—famed afar for her fertile farm lands, alluvial river bottoms, and rich hunting grounds. . . . From the cross-fertilization of this society of gentry, of innate qualities of leadership, democratic instincts, economic cast, and expansive tendencies, with the primitive pioneer society of the frontier, frugal in taste, responsive to leadership, ready and thorough in execution, there was evolved the militant expansive movement in American life. Out of the ancient breeding-ground of North Carolina, from the coöperative union of transplanted Pennsylvania and Virginia stocks, came at the same moment the spirit of governmental control with popular liberty, and the spirit of individual colonization, restive under control. In the initial co-ordination of these two instincts, with the subsequent triumph of the latter over the former, is told the story of the beginning of American expansion."

Archibald Henderson: *The Creative Forces in Westward Expansion: Henderson and Boone. The North Carolina Booklet.* January, 1915.

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MAY, 1920.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual meeting of the Eugenics Research Association will be held at the Eugenics Record Office on Friday, June 25, 1920. The sessions will begin at 10:30 A.M., continuing until 12:30 P.M. An hour and a half will be devoted to luncheon and recreation. The afternoon session will begin at 2:00 P.M. and end at 4:00 P.M.

The program of the day will be divided into four parts—first, President Stewart Paton's address; second, papers on eugenical investigations; third, field-workers' conference; fourth, business meeting.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS.

The National Research Council has appointed a committee on eugenics, under the Division of Biology and Agriculture, consisting of the following members: L. F. Barker, A. G. Bell, E. A. Hooton, Daniel W. LaRue, Stewart Paton, Raymond Pearl, R. M. Yerkes, H. S. Jennings, C. B. Davenport, chairman. The committee met on Saturday, March 20, and voted to hold the Second International Eugenics Congress in New York City, September 22 to September 28, 1921, inclusive. The invitation of the American Museum of Natural History to hold the meetings of the Congress was gratefully accepted. Dr. Alex-

ander Graham Bell was elected honorary president, Dr. Henry F. Osborn, president, and Madison Grant, treasurer. Mrs. Sybil Gotto, secretary of the Eugenics Education Society, in view of her activity in organizing the First Eugenics Congress was named honorary secretary of the Second Eugenics Congress.

The nucleus of a general committee for the Second International Congress was elected. This general committee met in New York on Saturday, April 10. To this general committee is entrusted the details of organizing the Congress, of arranging the program of the meeting, of providing for the entertainment of guests and the raising the necessary funds. The national consultative eugenics bodies in the various countries will be informed of the action of the eugenics committee of the National Research Council and invited to send representatives. A general invitation will be sent to universities in different American countries and in various countries of Europe.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 2.

COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHIES, 1.

TOWN HISTORIES, 3.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 7.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Aldridge: description, 132; charts, 2; individuals, 39.

Miss Bryant: description, 112; charts, 4; individuals, 110.

Miss Covert: description, 67; charts, 4; individuals, 221.

Mr. Reichert: description, 20; charts, 1; individuals, 72.

Miss Rohde: description, 79; charts, 5; individuals, 204.

THE FEDERAL CENSUS SCHEDULE.

The Eugenics Research Association has again appealed to the Census

Committees of the national Senate and House of Representatives to provide in all future census schedules columns for recording the name of the father and the maiden name of the mother of each person enumerated. If this were done, and a system of finding individuals in the census records were provided, the federal census records would become available as a genealogical source of nation-wide extent. In the future it would be possible by the use of such records to work out the complete family-tree of any selected resident of the United States for the period covered by the proposed system. The only individuals whose family articulations could not be established under this plan would be those who are born and who die within the same inter-censal period and who therefore are not enumerated. These would of course, constitute only a small proportion of the whole population.

It is an historic fact that the federal census, so far as provision for different types of data is concerned, has been improved from time to time. Volume one of the report of the Dillingham Immigration Commission states that "Prior to the Fourth Census, taken in 1820, the returns made no distinction between alien, foreign-born, and native population. In 1820, for the first time, provision was made to return aliens, that is, foreigners not naturalized. This provision was repeated in 1830, but not in 1840. In 1850 the census schedule asked for place of birth, thereby securing information as to the nativity of each inhabitant. The same information has been secured at each succeeding census. In addition it was ascertained in 1870 whether or not the parents of an inhabitant were of foreign birth, and since 1880 the

places of birth of father and mother have been returned."

All of these additions to the enumeration schedule have served useful purposes in analyzing the character of the American people. It is now an appropriate time to add items which will enable the investigator to use the federal census records for determining family relationships. Practically, since natural traits descend along family lines, genealogical relationships are the foundation upon which are built pedigree studies, which latter trace the inheritance of natural qualities. A nation's character is determined by the natural qualities of its citizens. It is obvious therefore that the vicissitudes of definite family strains are matters of vital national concern. The addition to the enumeration schedule of the two items above mentioned would record for analysis the facts of family relationship, mate selection and differential fecundity. It is doubtful whether the addition of any other two items would offer such large returns in relation to the general welfare.

EUGENICAL BEARINGS OF CENSUS RETURNS.

The census returns for large and small cities which are now being given out to the press have important eugenical bearings. They indicate what has been obvious from other facts that there has been during the past decade an enormous movement to the cities—the cacogenical rocks upon which many nations have been wrecked. It is improbable that the average increase in the population of the United States during the past ten years has been over 20 per cent., yet it is reported that Toledo has increased 44 per cent., Washington 32 per cent., Dayton 31 per cent., Syracuse 25 per cent., Knoxville, Tenn.,

114 per cent., Shreveport, La., 57 per cent., Madison, Wis., 50 per cent., Columbia, S. C., 43 per cent., Cedar Rapids, Ia., 39 per cent., Binghamton, N. Y., 38 per cent., Charlotte, N. C., 36 per cent., Scott's Bluff, Nebr., 296 per cent., Eldorado, Kan., 251 per cent., Cicero, Ill., 111., 209 per cent., Alma, Mich., 174 per cent., and Oak Park, Ill., 105 per cent.

Although the census does not attempt explanations, it is fairly obvious that the huge increase of the smaller towns in the above list is due to special lures of manufacturing, including probably the oil business. Returns from no very large cities are in, but the increase at Oak Park and Cicero, Ill., in the suburbs of Chicago forecast a great increase in the main city. One notes that even in the south the cotton mill cities of Columbia and Charlotte show the heavy trend toward the cities during the past decade.

On the other hand, cities which were not engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war grew slowly or showed decrease. Thus Kingston, N. Y., showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent., and Newport, Ky. of 1.1 per cent. The little town of Manistee, Mich., has shown a decrease of 21.7 per cent. The military draft drew scores of thousands of young men from rural and semi-rural communities, but it has not returned them again to those communities. They crowd our great cities and the loss to the next generation through the sterilizing processes of the cities will doubtless be vastly more than the total losses in military action.

STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SOCIALLY INADEQUATE.

The United States Bureau of the Census has just published a "Statistical Directory of State Institutions for the Defective, Dependent and Delin-

quent Classes." The classes considered are: (1) feeble-minded; (2) insane; (3) criminalistic (including the delinquent and wayward); (4) epileptic; (5) inebriate (including drug habitues); (6) tuberculous (or others with chronic infectious diseases); (7) blind; (8) deaf; (9) deformed; and (10) dependent. In the 576 such state and Federal institutions there were on January 1, 1916, 394,991 inmates, patients or pupils, and expenditures for maintenance and operation were in 1915 \$81,048,990.

The Directory includes a statistical table giving the area, population, occupation, wealth, debt and taxation for each state, also statements of each state government's expenditure for maintaining state institutions for the socially inadequate, the relation of such expenditure to the total expenditures of the state, and the rank of the particular state in respect to the above totals and percentages. There is also a map of each state showing the location of the capital, the centers of area and population, and the location and kind of each institution included within the survey. For each institution forty-three statistical and descriptive items are supplied, including inmate-capacity, maintenance expenditures, value of plant, acreage, number and classification of employees. Finally there are a number of general tables giving summaries of these statistics by states, geographical divisions, and for the entire nation.

The publication was planned by Dr. H. H. Laughlin, Superintendent of the Eugenics Record Office, who as special agent of the Census, had charge of the collection of the data. It is believed that the volume will be of great use to sociologists and to organizations devoted to the interests of the special classes included in the Directory.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

On April 1, 1920, the Department of Public Charities of New York City assumed the new title, Department of Public Welfare. This change is in keeping with the general tendency to enlarge the field of service of the older departments of public charities and corrections, which were thought to function well if they distributed charity in the form of food, clothing and shelter, and occasionally supplied medical attention. Now the business of public welfare has for its ideal the helping of the individual to help himself. Methods also have evolved considerably during the last few years. The social survey idea is taking root widely, so that reliable first-hand information gained by competent field-workers is at the disposal of the legislative and administrative officers of the municipality and the state to guide them in a wiser conduct of social aid.

The new state and city departments of public welfare will, it appears, represent their respective governments in ministering to the needs of all of the socially handicapped individuals, and in protecting the socially normal portion of the body politic from the menace of their less fortunate kin. There is a wholesome tendency to codify the laws relating to social handicap, and to centralize the administrative control of their custodial institutions and of their public and quasi-public organizations of charities and corrections in a single body or bureau conducted in accordance with scientific social ideals and modern business principles. The department of social welfare is coming into its own in much the same manner as the departments of health achieved maturity a generation ago.

PROBLEMS OF SUBNORMALITY.

A fourth of this book is devoted to the history of the changing attitude of society toward its subnormal members. The ancients did not understand the reactions of the feeble-minded, therefore they often held them either in great reverence or as objects of fear. Among the Romans, however, it appears that fools were maintained for purposes of social entertainment. The advent of Christianity seems to have ameliorated the lot of the imbecile, but the modern or scientific period of studying the feeble-minded did not begin until the seventeenth century.

Under the heading "Who is Feeble-minded?," an attempt is made to establish standards whereby uniformity of diagnosis and mental measurement may result. The author objects to the statements that 3 per cent. of the elementary school children are feeble-minded, and that at least half of the delinquents are suffering from the same ill. He believes that the proportion of feeble-minded children in the schools of the country varies from one half of one per cent. to less than one per cent., and that of the feeble-minded in the courts, reformatories and penal institutions varies from about 10 per cent., to 25 per cent.

The chapter on the "Hygiene of Eugenic Generation" shows scant acquaintance with modern eugenical findings. In attempting to separate the innate from the environmental, the author places alcoholism and syphilis on the side of heredity. He assumes that the pedigree-chart compiled by the field-worker is the end of eugenical analysis rather than a mere incident in the process of tracing specific traits. He denies the right of anyone except clinical psychologists to attack the problem of eugenics. He assumes that eugenics does not differentiate

between specific traits on the one hand and the whole personality on the other. He advocates sterilization and birth-control in accordance with the policy advanced by the modern birth-controllists, that is on the basis of economic ease and unwelcome birth determined by the parents themselves, rather than on the basis of innate hereditary stock determined by the state as a result of careful pedigree-investigation. In short, the author has failed to grasp the fundamentals in his treatment of the eugenical phase of feeble-mindedness, but within the sphere of clinical psychology and pedagogical treatment the book is especially valuable.

J. E. Wallace Wallin: *Problems of Subnormality*. World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y. 1917. 485 pp. \$3.00.

THE INHERITANCE OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.

In our series of 400 cases, bronchial asthma seemed to be inherited as a recessive Mendelian character, independently of the factor of protein sensitization. Sensitization to proteins was found to occur only occasionally in more than one member of a family. Almost never were two members of a family, even though both reacted to some protein, sensitive to identical proteins, except in instances where both were sensitive to the same pollen. The symptoms by which sensitization to proteins was manifested varied greatly among members of the same family.

Cooke and Vander Veer ("Human Protein Sensitization," *Jour. Numenology*, vol. 1, June, 1916) found a family history in about half of their cases, most of whom were sensitive to pollens, but they make no attempt to explain the 50 per cent. of similar cases who gave no family history. They in-

terpret sensitization to proteins as a dominant character, in spite of the fact that it is often manifested in the grandparents and the grandchildren, but skips the generation of the parents.

[June Adkinson (1912), Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.]

AVIAN ATAXY.

A strain of pigeons showing hereditary ataxia has been described by Drs. Oscar Riddle and Hoshino and Miss Mathilde Koch, in the *Journal of Comparative Neurology* for December, 1919. In this strain the abnormalities of the spinal cord are much like those found in human ataxia. In the pigeon strain the spinal cord and cerebellum as well as the medulla oblongata are involved, thus presenting in the same individuals the two types of ataxia called Friedrich's ataxia and Marie's disease, respectively. Medical men have assumed that the disease is caused by acute infectious diseases, alcoholism, epilepsy, and other conditions which cannot be regarded as etiologic factors in the case of pigeons. From the chemical standpoint the central nervous system of the ataxic pigeons suggests under-differentiation or immaturity. Relatively little myelin is produced in the ataxic breeds.

SCALE FOR MEASURING FLAT-FOOT.

In the U. S. Naval Medical Bulletin for January, 1919, Lieutenant B. Dunham, Naval Corps U. S. N. R. F., supplies a description of a scale for measuring flat-foot. The apparatus is a simple square and lever with an angular scale graduated on a rider set in the upright arm. After fitting the apparatus to the foot, the scale gives by direct reading both the Feiss measurement and the height of the arch.

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NO. 6.

HEREDITY OF DAVID BISPHAM.

David Bispham, born January 5, 1857, in Philadelphia, of old Quaker stock, was brought up in the suburbs of that city, graduated from Haverford College, and went into the wool business. At 26 to 29 years he sang in oratorio. At 29 years he visited Europe for vocal lessons and at 33 began as a concert singer in London. He soon passed to opera and quickly rose in the profession as a leading baritone, singing and playing in the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, and Metropolitan Opera Company, New York. He has sung before English royalty and American presidents. "As an oratorio singer and as an exponent of the songs of classical writers he holds an unrivalled position."

Bispham is of a stock to which music was taboo. But he is an auralist. As a child, he picked out the harmonies "with which my soul was filled" on his father's flute, and sang at his grandfather's home. In traveling in Europe at 21 years, music made the most lasting impression. Music has always brought the keenest joy. His auditory memory is extraordinary. Years afterward he could recall the melody of voice of Edwin Booth whom he heard as a child. The beauties of diction of actresses enamored him more than their physical beauty. Bispham's father played beautifully on the flute; his father's father used to "troll many a lusty English ditty, and sang to us every Christmas day until he had passed eighty."

Bispham is a visualist, and this has made him successful in costume and

make-up. His earliest recollection—at 2½ years—is of seeing a rainbow. As an adult he has had visual restorations (visions) of details of appearance of childhood scenes. He has occasionally visualized pure music as he visualizes the characters he assumes on the stage. One of Bispham's mother's brothers was a modeller of animals and another had so considerable a talent for drawing and painting that he entered the classes of a celebrated Parisian artist.

Singing brought him great joy as a youngster. "The more I sang, the more I liked it, and the less interest I had in business." Imitation and masquerading brought great delight. In college he participated in mock trials, declaimed before small audiences, performed in amateur theatricals with a comedian friend. These capacities determined his histrionic success.

Bispham has a broad imagination. Despite parental objection he was strategist enough to know that his forte was grand opera. He worked for a school of drama and almost got Andrew Carnegie to found it. He laid plans for universal instruction in vocal music before President Wilson. He becomes the "living embodiment" of the character he represents on the stage. He has a rich fund of humor and love of telling humorous stories and anecdotes about people. Finally, the constant travel to and fro across two continents seems to accord with the instincts of one whose mother's brothers "were great travelers" while his father's family were by preference stay-at-homes.

David Bispham: A Quaker Singer's Recollections. New York. Macmillan Co. 1920. vii and 041 pp. \$4.00.

THE BLIND.

According to Dr. Best, the first permanent "public commission for the blind" was established by Connecticut in 1893, but the first commission to use this title was organized by Massachusetts in 1903. Up to the present time fourteen states have developed permanent commissions or boards having powers in reference to the study, care and prevention of blindness. These states are: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Utah and Wisconsin.

"The scope of the work of commissions varies in the several States, some commissions having a wider range than others. The duty prescribed most often is the maintaining of a register of the blind, with information regarding their ages, causes of blindness, physical and mental condition, capacity for industrial employment, etc. Industrial assistance of one kind or another, provision for home teaching, and measures for the prevention of blindness are other frequent requirements."

We learn that in the following states one of the several duties of the commission is to keep a register of the blind: Indiana, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Utah. The eugenicist is especially interested in this particular function of the state commission, because by the special field survey of each particular type of social inadequacy the groundwork is laid for effective family history investigations.

The social survey idea is growing, and its goal—which it may be possible to attain before a great many years—is the maintenance of a state

register of all social inadequates, including not only those in custodial institutions, but also those in the population at large. Full case-history information, including diagnosis and etiology, should be maintained along with the register of name and address. The value of such a state register to social welfare workers of all sorts would be very great. Persons concerned with law enforcement, parole work, eugenical field studies, public charities, and similar enterprises, would find constant use for such a central register maintained by the state. In no other way could the state so cheaply and effectively coordinate and systematize its social welfare work. The special interests concerned with other types of social handicap would do well to emulate the commissions for the blind in this respect.

Harry Best: *The Blind: Their Condition and the Work Being Done for Them in the United States.* Macmillan Company, 1919. 763 pp. \$3.20.

STUDY OF HEREDITARY BLINDNESS.

The Committee on Hereditary Blindness of the Section of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, of which committee Dr. Lucien Howe of Buffalo is chairman, in collaboration with the Eugenics Record Office has prepared a schedule for recording first-hand pedigree-data on hereditary eye-defect and blindness. This new form is a four-page, eight and one half by eleven inch folder, designed for distribution among ophthalmologists and eugenicists who come in direct contact with blind persons and their families. The schedule is prepared so that the collaborator can plot a family-tree of the eye-defect and describe the particular defect of various members of the family with the greatest accuracy and convenience.

Page two of the schedule is given over to a sample pedigree-chart and sample individual descriptions, pages three and four to plotting the family-tree and recording personal description notes.

This schedule will be sent to any student of human eye-defect who desires it. Sufficient numbers will be supplied so that both the collaborator and the investigating committee may have copies of the completed records. The purpose of the committee is to secure pedigrees which will be useful in determining the manner of the inheritance of given eye-qualities and conditions, and also will serve to supply custodial institutions and members of affected families with data which may be useful in particular cases for guiding action looking toward cutting off the descent lines of those hopelessly blind from hereditary causes.

THE BLIND: FOLLOW-UP CENSUS SURVEY.

In the census of 1910, the enumerators reported 57,272 blind persons in the United States. The Bureau of the Census followed up these addresses by a special schedule, which yielded 29,242 returns from blind persons. 4,463 persons reported blind by the general enumerators proved to be not blind.

Of the total number of satisfactory returns (29,242), 31 reported both parents blind; 1,042 one parent blind; 27,580 neither parent blind; 589 made no return as to the vision of the parents. 16,098 reported being parents of children; 189 reported having blind children; 15,083 not having blind children; while 70 did not report as to the vision of their children. 27,210 reported having brothers or sisters; 2,295 reported having blind brothers or sisters, and 24,731 reported having no blind brothers or sisters.

SURVEY OF HEREDITARY BLINDNESS.

The Eugenics Record Office, in collaboration with the Section of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, is making a survey of the extent of blindness in the American population. The plan is to work through institutions and schools for the blind, making a collection of the reports and catalogues of institutions, schools and commissions concerned with blindness in all parts of the country, and also seeking the collaboration of administrative officers in institutions and schools for the purpose of securing the names, addresses, ophthalmological diagnoses, and family distribution of eye defects in affected families.

MARRIAGE DAY IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, March 25 (Correspondence of the Associated Press). The sultan, Mohammad VI, has issued an imperial decree proclaiming May 1 as "marriage day" throughout Turkey in an effort to promote weddings and to arrest the decline in the birthrate. This action was taken on the request of Hazim Bey, minister of interior, who ascribes the decreased number of births in Turkey to the frivolity of young women.

In the sultan's decree all engaged persons who have been unable to marry earlier are urged to do so on May 1. As an inducement no charges are to be made for marriages performed on that day, guests at weddings are to make no gifts, the first children of those who wed on May 1 are to receive the names of the children of the sultan and to receive the gift of a bracelet from the governor of the province in which the child is born.

From the *Washington Star*, April 18, 1920.

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Miss Covert: Descriptions, 88; charts,
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Mrs. Hughes: Description, 66; charts,
 5; individuals, 85.

Miss Rohde: Description, 60; charts,
 3; individuals, 136.

EUGENICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

The program of the eighth annual meeting of the Eugenics Research Association, to be held at Cold Spring Harbor, Friday, June 25, is as follows: meeting called at 11 A.M., President Paton's address: "Democracy's opportunity." R. H. Johnson: "Some eugenical aspects of the distribution of wealth." Madison Grant: "The present racial outlook in the world at large." A. H. Estabrook: "The eugenical bearing of psychological work in the army." A. J. Rosanoff: "Preliminary report of a study of the prevalence of chronic psychoses in the population of the state of New York." Anna M. Peterson: "The eugenical aspect of custodial institutions for

women." F. Stuart Chapin: "The scientific aspects of field work in the social sciences." C. B. Davenport: "Heredity of twins." H. H. Laughlin: "The eugenical provision of the constitution of the German republic." Field workers' conference. Lunch will be served from 1:00 to 2:00 P.M. Business meeting.

FAMILY-TREE FOLDER.

Because two human pedigrees are rarely of the same shape—that is, follow the same system of ramification through many generations, and because the characteristic qualities of the individuals who constitute different families are possessed in varying degrees of intensity, it is necessary to supply schedules with blank forms and statements of principles rather than with too many outlines of the questionnaire type.

In response to the increasing demand for a short and definite set of instructions for plotting a family-tree and describing its individual members in a manner suited to scientific pedigree-study, the Eugenics Record Office has recently (March, 1920) issued a new four-page, eight and one half by eleven inch schedule called "The Family-Tree Folder." Page one describes the purpose of the folder, and has blank spaces set off for indexing the particular study. The left-hand half of page two gives a sample pedigree-chart, showing the manner of construction and the use of symbols. Its right-hand half supplies blank spaces properly ruled for charting four generations of kin, so that the investigator may here record the family-tree in modern pedigree-chart fashion. Page three gives instructions for recording the biographical sketches and character analyses of the individual members of the pedigree under consideration. The lower half of page

three and nearly all of page four are for use in recording biographical outlines. Finally, at the foot of page four, a short explanation is given which, if followed, will guide the investigator in extending, by fly-leaves and additional sheets, the original schedule, so that, regardless of the extent of the family-tree being described, a complete modern eugenical record may be built upon "The Family-Tree Folder."

A pedigree-record, in order to be of eugenical value, must record natural physical, mental and temperamental traits, so that their segregation and recombination may be traced in a definite manner in the family-tree. This differs from the ordinary genealogical record, which as a rule is limited to names, dates, connections and descriptions which are not biological enough to serve trait-tracing purposes.

The Family-Tree Folder will be sent in duplicate to any individual who will agree to prepare a family-tree study in accordance with its outline, and who, after keeping one copy for his own use, will file the second in the archives of the Eugenics Record Office.

THE DEAF.

To the eugenicist the most interesting section of Dr. Best's book on "The Deaf" is Chapter II, entitled "The Deaf as a Permanent Element of the Population." For general demographic and eugenical purposes the primary classification of the causes of deafness is a broad one. It gives first, those who are congenitally deaf, a great proportion of whom are deaf from hereditary ear-defect, and secondly, those who are adventitiously deaf, or those whose hearing mechanism is destroyed by accident or disease. The latter class

must be treated by hygiene and medicine, but the former are recruited from defective germ-plasm, and consequently their diminution in numbers must be sought by eugenical means.

The sources which Dr. Best draws upon in this chapter are the classical works of Dr. E. A. Fay, "The Marriages of the Deaf," of Dr. J. K. Love on "Deaf-Mutism," and of Alexander Graham Bell, "The Formation of a Deaf Variety of the Human Race," besides other papers of Dr. Bell, and the publications of the Volta Bureau and of the Federal Bureau of the Census.

According to the census of 1910, the number of deaf and dumb persons in the United States was reported at 43,812. This is a rate of 476 per million of population. Previous censuses showed as high a rate as 675 per million (1880, deafness occurring under 16), and as low a rate as 408 per million (1860, the deaf and dumb).

In the follow-up investigations, after the 1910 Federal census, of the 34,780 deaf persons who answered, there were 10,033, or 28.8 per cent., who had deaf relatives of some kind, direct or collateral, and 8,170, or 2.5 per cent., had deaf brothers, sisters or ancestors. Among the congenitally deaf, 40.1 per cent. had deaf brothers, sisters or ancestors, and 46.2 per cent. deaf uncles, cousins, or other collateral kin.

Other analyses of the incidence of deafness and the relationship among the deaf are made by the usual demographic or statistical scheme used in studying heredity. The eugenicist in making the same study would prepare his original data-schedules so that he could use their returns for biological pedigree-analysis, as well as for statistical summary, whereas the demographer or statistician is prone to

summarize only, thus losing sight of the specific rules governing inheritance of the traits in question. Future field-studies of the Bureau of the Census should be guided by the best medical and eugenical, as well as statistical, methods.

Chapter XIV gives a review of provision for education by states, Chapter XV of constitutional provisions for schools.

The eugenicist has common cause with the physician, social worker, and school or institution administrator, in that all these workers and investigators need first of all not so much a decennial census of the deaf as a survey and register of the deaf maintained by each of the several states. Such a register should be kept up to date. Besides supplying the name and address of the deaf person, it should give a short case-history, including the etiology of the ailment. Such a census or survey, if maintained, would constitute a source of fundamental materials of use not only in statistical and demographic analysis, but also in medical, social and eugenical investigations and treatment.

Harry Best: *The Deaf: Their Position in Society and the Provision for Their Education in the United States.* 340 pp. \$1.60.

INTERMARRIAGE OF THE DEAF.

On June 5, 1917, C. L. McLaughlin read a paper entitled "Intermarriage of the Deaf" before the Twelfth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, in which he said:

"The number of family lines transmitting hereditary deafness is growing constantly; and the fact that this condition is more and more marked in the border type of feeble mindedness, has been screened from our ordinary observations. The pinch of the shoe is felt when we, the normal deaf, are accused of having a tendency to

form a deaf variety of the human race.

"The assumption that intermarriage of the deaf is a type of inbreeding, is based upon the definite findings that classes or groups of people who have the instinct of segregation or have had habits of institutional life are prone to propagate their own species, creating the beginnings of family streams that, through intermating, carry defective strains through generations and become an economic burden upon the State. Such prolific sources are found among the feeble-minded, the insane, the epileptic, and the criminalistic. Cases abound in islands, peninsulas and isolated mountain regions.

"As a hereditary strain, deafness, or deaf-mutism as it is called by eugenicists, is receiving more attention of late. Consanguineous marriages on Martha's Vineyard result in 11 per cent. of deaf-mutes. In 1880 there was a proportion of one to twenty-five of the whole population affected there; and even now the statistics are showing almost no diminution of the rate. In New York state, the school attendance which is by no means at its fullest, revealed the fact that deafness has increased twenty-six per cent. for the last decade. Census reports from fifteen countries of Europe give more cases of congenital than acquired deafness. In 1913 the largest proportion of deaf people was in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; the largest ratio for congenital deaf was found in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina; and the greatest percentage of increase was in North Carolina.

"Dr. Alexander Graham Bell and Dr. Edward Allen Fay have contributed the most conclusive literature on the marriages of the deaf. The latter in his exhaustive study of the 4,471 mar-

riages of persons deaf from childhood that are presented in detail in his book, found that only 302 of these marriages had resulted in deaf offspring, a fact that was not at all surprising to the deaf in general. However, Dr. Bell sprang a surprise in his *Graphical Studies of Marriages of the Deaf in America* that was issued last May. Taking the 302 marriages referred to above, he showed that out of the 1,044 children born, 585 were deaf. That means more than half of the children born were deaf. Dr. Bell, an ardent student of eugenics, offers these startling figures not so much to question the natural right of the deaf to marry, as to point out the social peril that is lurking in the increasing number of family lines that will transmit congenital deafness through intermarrying.

"Is it then possible to reduce the percentage of deafmutism by preventing the birth of more deaf? The biologist, the breeder, and the eugenicist would nod a vigorous affirmative.

"The Association should declare itself against the intermarriage of the congenitally deaf, and begin a propaganda of education with the view of discouraging intermarriage between persons possessed of hereditary deafness. This propaganda could be carried on through schools, churches, societies and other organizations of the deaf, and might be quickened by an arrangement with the Eugenic Record Office at Cold Harbor Spring which is the depository of statistics and data for scientific studies in heredity. If we can get the proper machinery into working order and gain such control of the situation that we can command the respectful attention of publicists and keep the matter from being handled by legislative bodies, we may then, and only then, feel that we are doing our duty to society."

STATISTICS OF THE JEWS.

Israel Zangwill, the Zionist leader, recently said, "the Jew will fight for the country that shelters him, but he will not make common cause with fellow Jews in other countries."

Statisticians agree that there are a few hundred thousand more than 15,000,000 Jews in the world. The estimate of the *American Jewish Year Book for 1920* is 15,124,349, or a little less than one per cent. of the total population of the world. The Jews are a scattered race who for the most part appear to migrate toward centers of greatest commercial and industrial activity. There are 18 countries in the world in which Jews comprise more than one per cent. of the total population. These countries and per cents. are:

Canada	1.05
United States	3.2
Argentine Republic	1.22
Curacao	2.00
Austria-Hungary	4.42
Bulgaria	1.42
Greece (including Crete) ...	1.88
Netherlands	1.79
Roumania	3.19
Russia in Europe	4.57
Turkey (in Europe).....	4.00
Aden	8.12
Palestine	12.00
Persia	4.02
Algeria	1.2
Morocco	2.11
Tripoli	3.6
Tunis	2.9

In Australasia, .39 per cent. of the inhabitants of the continent of Australia and .21 per cent. of the population of New Zealand are Jews. In the former Russian Empire we learn that the Jews comprise 4.05 per cent. of the total population, but they are distributed very unevenly. In Russia proper the per cent. is 4.07, in Russian

Poland 14.01, in Caucasus 0.60, in Siberia 0.60, and in Central Asia 0.16.

In the United States the Jewish population has increased a thousand fold in a hundred years. According to the best estimates, the Jewish population of the United States in 1818 was 3,000; in 1848 50,000; in 1880 230,257; in 1905, 1,508,435; in 1918 3,300,000. At present twelve states contain 92.16 per cent. of our total Jewish population. Of these all except California and Missouri are east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers. In New York City it is estimated that 26.45 per cent. of the total population are Jews. These 26.45 per cent. represent 45.45 per cent., or nearly half, of the total Jewish population of the United States.

The year 1906 was the banner year for the number of Jewish immigrants admitted to the United States. In this year 153,748 members of this race came to our shores. But in each of the years 1904, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1913 and 1914 more than a hundred thousand Jews were admitted. Since 1908, 19.15 per cent. of the total immigrants were members of the Jewish race. Since this same date (1908), 6.91 per cent. of the Jews admitted to this country have departed. Since 1899, 7.41 per cent. of all immigrants debarred from entry were Jews, and during the same period 6.89 per cent. of all aliens deported were of this race.

American Jewish Year Book 5680. September 25, 1919, to September 12, 1920. Volume 21. 890 pp. \$3.00. Jewish Publication Society of America. Philadelphia, 1919.

BIRTH STATISTICS.

A preliminary statement of the birth statistics for 1918, issued by the Bureau of the Census, gives the birth rate for the registration area as 24.4 per thousand of the population. As

the population in the area is insufficiently known for 1918 this birth rate is subject to correction. There were 1,363,649 infants born alive in this area (mostly northern) of which 1,288,711 were white and 74,938 colored, the colored being about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all. The births exceeded deaths by 34 per cent. Using the best available estimates of population, the excess of birth rate over death rate for 1914 amounted to 6.2 per thousand, while that for 1917 was 10.9 per thousand. This is a loss of 41 per cent.; at the same absolute reduction of the excess, in 2 years there would be a deficiency in birth rate as compared to death rate. This loss is, however, to be largely accounted for by the absence, during 1918, of very many of our young men in Europe and in military camps of this country. There were born in the registration area 15,342 pairs of twins and 147 sets of triplets. Live children in plural births amounted to 2.21 per cent. of the total number born. In 1917 the proportion was 2.10 per cent. Thus there was in 1918 a marked increase in the proportion of plural births. The significance of this remains uncertain. The lowest mortality rate for infants under one year of age is in the state of Utah, 64 per thousand. The highest rate is in the state of Maryland, 140 per thousand. The highest rate for the colored population for any state of the registration area is in Maryland, 215 per thousand. However, in Louisville, Ky., 251 per thousand of the colored infants a year of birth. In the city of Washington, 188 per mille die within a year.

Mr. Lionel Rignold who began his histrionic career as a child had a father, mother, brother, sister and 11 cousins who all followed the same calling.

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HEREDITY OF MRS. AGASSIZ.

Elizabeth Cary, born Dec. 5, 1822, in Boston, Mass., grew up in an environment of intellect, music and prosperity. Her formal schooling ceased at 14 years. At 28 she married Louis Agassiz, the naturalist, and raised her three step-children in Cambridge, Mass. To help pay expenses she organized a school for girls in which her husband, her son Alexander Agassiz, and certain college professors and other instructors taught. She became something of an amanuensis for the professor and travelled with him to Europe, Brazil and on the voyage of the "Hassler." She helped organize the Penikese School of Natural History the year before Agassiz's death in 1873. In 1879 she joined with others in a "Notice" of instruction for women by Harvard professors. In 1882 a society was formed to carry on this work and she was made President of the "Harvard Annex," later transformed into Radcliffe College. In 1899 she resigned, on account of advanced age, the presidency of Radcliffe and was elected Honorary President. She died in June, 1907.

Elizabeth Cary Agassiz was a woman of marked simplicity, genuineness and interest in others. Her mother, Mary Perkins, was noted, as a girl, for her social graces of goodness, benignity and vivacity. Mary Perkins' father was wise and benevolent, founder of the Perkins Institution for the Blind. Her father was a quiet, not brilliantly successful business man, often called upon to act as trustee or director of public institutions. Mrs. Agassiz had excellent executive ability in managing her household, her school and the College. Her mother's father's

mother, who was left a widow with a large family, conducted her late husband's business in furs, with such efficiency that her sex was not suspected by her correspondents in Holland who used to address her as Mr. Elizabeth Perkins.

Mrs. Agassiz had a fondness for literary expression. This showed itself in her interesting and vivid letters, in her book "A Journey to Brazil," in her "Actaea, a First Lesson in Natural History" "Seaside Studies in Natural History" (with Alexander Agassiz), and in "Louis Agassiz: His Life and Correspondence and Other Writings." This capacity for writing showed itself likewise in her sister Caroline (Mrs. Charles P. Curtis), the author of "Memoirs," also in her father, who wrote a memoir of Col. H. Perkins, and a number of short, well-written papers, and was an indefatigable friend of the Boston Atheneum. Thus Mrs. Agassiz belonged to a strain that expressed itself easily in literary form.

Mrs. Agassiz had unusual gifts in playing music and singing. She and her sister Mary sang duets from Italian operas and English songs; they took the keenest enjoyment in operas and concerts. The whole "household was devoted to music." Such love of music was striking also in the mother and sisters of her father. Mrs. Agassiz had also an æsthetic sense for form and color and revelled in nature and flowers. With such a complete nature, and bred in a large and comfortable family, she was fitted for her work of leadership and drew forth the affection of her associates.

Lucy A. Paton: Elizabeth Cary Agassiz. Boston and N. Y. Houghton Mifflin. 1919 xi and 433 pp.

RACIAL VALUES.

The matter of race in relation to society is being written about now to a degree that is probably unique. There is no doubt that there are racial differences, that they are hereditary and that they have engenic significance. Mr. Seth K. Humphrey, of 53 State Street, Boston, is impressed by this fact and gives expression to it in his latest book—a rewriting of his “Mankind.” And he expresses himself well, so that the book is interesting reading. It is, however, a book of opinions, based on wide reading and the selection of those conclusions that accord with his convictions. The main text of the book is the necessity of social control over erratic parenthood; above all, to secure adequate mental traits in an adequate proportion of the next generation. The author deals with the birth rate and concludes that the test of its adequacy should be primarily qualitative, not quantitative. He recognizes that actually the professorial and leading classes are not reproducing themselves, so that they have always to be recruited from “below.”

Two of the most interesting chapters deal with “Human values in reserve” and the “Exhaustion of reserves.” Humphrey believes that with the filling up of the new countries, the opportunities for selective migration are finished and progress must be by selective mating inside each community. He treats of various European races and the qualities they show and concludes that these will not blend but only mix in America.

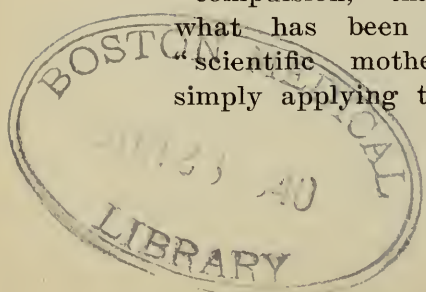
It is perhaps a logical outcome of Humphrey’s insistence that mating must be controlled by Society—by “compulsion,” that he should favor what has been called—miscalled—“scientific motherhood”—which is simply applying the art of artificial

impregnation to humans. This has been tried out with more or less success (or failure) in horses and cows. The difficulty in carrying over to humans the methods that we use with domestic animals is that we “keep” domestic animals in slavery and leave humans to keep themselves. Of course, some overlord might breed up the human race as the great animal breeders have improved sheep and horses, and as certain Negro slave breeders did in the South. But will mankind stand for this? We suspect not; and we suspect that monogamy, which provides a system for child-rearing, under parental control, will for a long time dominate in the human mores as it is coming to dominate it to-day. Until an overlord or the State is in a position to “keep” mothers and children, it is difficult to see how artificial impregnation can become general. If it is not general, a social stigma will attach to children born without a socially recognized father.

Seth K. Humphrey. 1920. *The Racial Prospect*. New York. Scribner.

RACIAL DEATH RATES.

Drs. L. I. Dublin and G. W. Baker find (Quart. Publ. Amer. Statist. Ass’n, March, 1920) that Austro-Hungarians, Russians (mostly Jews) and Italians in New York and Pennsylvania show a relatively low death rate; and the British, Germans and Irish show a relatively high death rate. This is especially true of the Irish, whose mortality is about double that of the native stock. The rates for the Germans, British and Irish are much higher in America than in their own countries. Pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia and the degenerative diseases, including heart disease, Bright’s disease and cancer, are largely responsible for this unfavorable mortality.



ALIENS IN NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS.

According to the 30th annual report of the New York State Hospital Commission, there were (in 1918) 8,700 total admissions (including both first and re-admissions). Of the first admissions 53.1 per cent. were citizens by birth and 17.4 per cent. by naturalization, while 27.5 per cent. were aliens. Unascertained, 2 per cent.

Under the present federal law, aliens who have become public charges within five years after coming to America are deportable to the country whence they came. It is the policy also of state custodial institutions to return or deport non-criminal public charges to their home states. In 1918 the state hospitals of New York so returned 326 insane persons. This was accomplished partly at the expense of the State and partly at the expense of friends of the patients. Forty-one states and territories received their own residents from New York hospitals by this process during the year mentioned. The greater number of the insane persons thus returned were residents of nearby states, although some came from the remoter sections of the country.

Since 1894, New York has removed 12,243 alien and non-resident insane from the state. Of these 7,747 were aliens, and 4,496 Americans but legal residents of states other than New York. The year 1912 witnessed the deportation from New York State of 1,171 alien insane. The number varies greatly from year to year. In 1819 this state deported only 53 such aliens.

The eugenical and economic teaching of these statistics is that a community which produces an anti-social citizen should be made to care for him. When such responsibilities are well established and supported by law

and custom communities will begin to take a more active interest in practical eugenics, at least in that phase of eugenics which seeks to prevent the reproduction of unsound human stock.

FAMILY HISTORY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS.

The 30th annual report of the New York State Hospital Commission for the year ending June 30, 1918 presents in Table 23 a classification of family histories of first admissions according to sex and psychoses. We learn that of the total of 6,797 first admissions, 2,302 are recorded as having a "family history of insanity, nervous diseases, alcoholism, or neuropathic or psychopathic traits," 2,352 as patients with "no unfavorable family history," and 2,143 as "unascertained."

The basis of classification of diagnoses is the list of twenty-two classes, used throughout the reports of state hospitals, and includes undiagnosed psychoses, those not insane, and those with the several types of syphilitic mental disorders, and other classes in which we do not necessarily expect unfavorable family histories. Considering the limited facilities of State Hospitals for gathering family-history data, it is probable that further investigation would transfer a number of those both in the list of those reported as having "no unfavorable family history" and the "unascertained," into the class having a family history with psychic defects.

Equally interesting is Table 24, giving the constitutional make-up of first admissions. Of the 6,779 first admissions, 3,509 are rated as temperamentally normal, 1,954 temperamentally abnormal and 1,334 unascertained. Intellectually, 4,852 are classified as normal, 774 abnormal, and 1,171 unascertained.

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JULY, 1920.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth annual meeting of the Eugenics Research Association was held at Cold Spring Harbor on Friday, June 25, 1920. About fifty members and guests were present. The morning session opened at Blackford Hall at 11:00 A. M., the first address being that of President Stewart Paton on "Democracy's Opportunity." The program was carried out as announced in the June number of the *EUGENICAL NEWS*, except that Miss Anna M. Peterson's paper and that of Dr. H. H. Laughlin were read by title only. At the close of the morning session the meeting adjourned to the Eugenics Record Office, where luncheon was served on the lawn.

At the business meeting immediately after lunch the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University.

Secretary-Treasurer, Harry H. Laughlin.

Executive Committee (To hold office until June, 1923,)—Dr. A. H. Estabrook and Dr. Stewart Paton.

The following constitutional amendment proposed by the membership committee was read and ratified by unanimous vote of the association:

"Associate Membership: There shall be formed a class of associate members composed of persons who have special knowledge in fields contiguous to eugenics, such as may be of special service in eugenical research. They shall not vote at meetings of the Association. The annual dues for associate members shall be two dollars."

The names of persons nominated during the year by the Executive Committee were voted upon for membership in the association.

A committee consisting of Dr. Laughlin and Dr. Davenport reported on a Journal of Eugenics. It recommended that a Journal of Eugenics be established for the publication of researches in eugenics and of eugenical notes and news, and to serve as the official organ of the Eugenics Research Association. As a first step to this end, it recommended (the Carnegie Institution of Washington having given its consent) that the control of the *Eugenical News* be assumed by the association on August 1, 1920. It was recommended that the *News* be continued in its present form until the finances of the Association justify its transformation into a journal of at least 400 octavo pages a year. It is estimated that approximately \$2,500 a year would be required to meet the initial annual expenses of such a journal. It was also recommended that the *Eugenical News* be managed by an editorial committee of two of the Association, to be appointed by the President.

As this concluded the business meeting, the program was continued. An informal field-workers' conference was held, at which time several of the fieldworkers present told of their recent work and new developments in the field of surveys and family history studies. Among the speakers were Miss Virginia Rohde, of the Bangor

State Hospital, Bangor, Maine; Miss Elizabeth Greene, who is assisting in a survey of school children in certain Maryland counties, under the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Mrs. Estella M. Hughes, of the Middletown State Hospital, Middletown, Conn., and Miss Mary M. Sturges,

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

NEW ACTIVE MEMBERS OF EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

George F. Arps, Ohio State University.
J. Carleton Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. V. Bingham, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Carl C. Brigham, Psychological Laboratory, Princeton, N. J.

C. Macfie Campbell, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Esther Crane, Wilson College, Pa.

Henry H. Donaldson, Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.

Robert H. Gault, Managing Editor, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia University.

M. E. Haggerty, University of Minnesota.

G. Stanley Hall, Clark University.

Leta S. Hollingsworth, Teachers' College.

Joseph Jastrow, Madison, Wisconsin.

F. Kuhlmann, Minn. School for Feeble-Minded.

Florence Mateer, Bureau of Juvenile Research, Columbus, Ohio.

A. T. Poffenberger, Columbia University.

A. A. Roback, Dorchester, Mass.

C. E. Seashore, State University of Iowa.

Lewis M. Terman, Stanford University, Calif.

Marion R. Trabue, Teachers' College.

Howard C. Warren, Princeton University.

John B. Watson, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Lightner Witmer, University of Penn.
Clarence S. Yoakum, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

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CONTRIBUTIONS:

During the month Dr. W. S. Monroe, of the Mountclair State Normal School of New Jersey, sent in eighteen pages of special trait material, including eighteen pedigree charts.

ROSANOFF'S PSYCHIATRY.

A fifth edition of the "Manual of Psychiatry," by Dr. A. J. Rosanoff, has recently been published. It follows the same lines of the last edition but is greatly enlarged. Appendices are introduced of which those of greatest interest to professional eugenicists are, that on the normal course of mental development from birth to the third year, that on the Stanford Revision of the Binet Simon intelligence scale, that on free association tests, with normal frequency tables, that on psychological group tests, and that on the definitions and brief diagnoses of the different psychoses. Rosanoff's "Manual of Psychiatry" thus becomes an indispensable handbook to all eugenicists.

ENGLISH SCHOOL OF EUGENICS AND CIVICS.

A "Summer School of Eugenics and Civics" has been arranged by the Eugenics Education Society of London to be held during the period July 31 to August 14, 1920, at Herne Bay College, Kent, England. The fee for the two weeks is £2.20 and room and board come to about £4.40 a week. Dr. R. R. Gates gives a course entitled "Hereditity in relation to eugenics." Mr. W. Hope-Jones gives a lecture on "Mathematics of eugenics" and one on "Eugenics and ethics." Mr. E. J. Lidbetter gives two lectures on "Eugenics and social problems," and R. Dixon-Kingham one on "The ideals of eugenics." Mr. R. D. Laurie, Head of Department of Zoölogy, University College of Wales, Aberystwith gives a course on the "Teaching of biology in schools and training colleges;" Miss V. Hazlitt, Lecturer in Psychology at Bedford College for Women, a course in "Social psychology;" by Mrs. H. M. Reid, of the same college, a course is given on "The modern citizen." Then there is a course to train lecturers on Venereal Disease prevention given by six lecturers.

INSTITUTE FOR RACE BIOLOGY.

The Scandinavians, especially Swedes, are actively pushing plans for an institute for race biology and investigations in heredity, according to Dr. Jon Alfred Mjen, of the Winderen Laboratorium, near Christiania, as reported in "Det Nye Nord," February, 1920. Rektor Lennmalm, of the "Karolinske Institut," proposes the immediate formation of such an institute, to consist of two parts, one for experimental physiology and pathology and the other for hereditary investigations. Especially interested in the latter are Professors Jundel, Haglund, I. Holmgren, C. Holmgren, Eke-

horn, Dalén and Gadelius. An attempt is being made to secure from the Nobel Institut support of such an institution, under the direction of Dozent Hermann Lundborg, who made the extensive investigations upon a family in Blekinge characterized by myoclonic epilepsy. Other names associated with this Swedish activity are the well known geneticists, Nils-son-Ehle, and Heribert Nilsson; also Pontus Falbech, Carl Fürst, Oscar Montelius, Nils von Hofstein, and Robert Larsson.

SOCIETE BELGE D'EUGENIQUE.

A letter from Dr. A. Govaerts, 82 Rue de l'Ermitage, Txelle, Bruxelles, informs us of the creation in Belgium of a "Société belge d'Eugénique," of which the address is Maison de Médecins, 17 Grand'place, Bruxelles.

The officers of the society are:

Président: Dr. Boulenger.

Vices-Présidents—Chefs de Sections

Vénérologie: Dr. Leclerc Dandoy, Prof. agr. à l'Université de Bruxelles.

Alcoholisme: Dr. Ley, Prof. à l'Université de Bruxelles.

Enfance: Dr. Péchere, Prof. agr. à l'Université.

Sociologie: M. Van Langenhove, Dr. au Ministère des affaires économiques.

Morale: le Père Fallon.

Document: M. Warnotte, Avocat.

Législation: M. Gheude, Avocat, Député permanent; le Juge Wets.

Génétique: Massart, prof. à l'Univ. de Bruxelles; Frateur, prof. à l'Univ. de Louvain.

Pédagogie: Dr. Decroly.

Conservateurs du programme.

Dr. Enschedé, chef du service d'hygiène, Schaerbeek; Dr. M. Sand; Dr. Rulot, inspecteur d'hygiène du Gouvernement.

Secrétaire: Albert Govaerts.

Trésorier: M. Jamar.

NATIONAL EUGENICS IN GERMANY

Eugenical Aspects of the Constitution of the German Republic.

If Germany survives as a nation, it will be because of the germanic spirit of producing abundantly from sound and educable family stock. One of the many recent German medals of anguish cast to rehabilitate the broken spirit of the people carries this inscription: "Ein 70 Millionen Volk Leidet, Aber Stirbt Nicht." Germany must nurture this spirit, and must separate it from the old Prussian arrogance. There must be a new, strong and happy Germany, not solely for the purpose of paying indemnities, nor for offering a field for profitable commercial intercourse, but also in order that ultimately this great family of the Teutonic world may again supply fertile seed which, when the passions of the present strife have died down, should again be welcomed by all nations still receiving immigrants.

True to her tribal and national spirit of promoting racial fertility, Germany, in the Constitution of the New Republic adopted by the National Assembly at Weimar July 30, 1919, included many provisions for fostering and upbuilding the racial vigor of the nation. As a whole the document is remarkably liberal and democratic, and if lived up to ought to guide the German democracy along the paths of racial and social, as well as industrial and political, efficiency.

Under this fundamental law, the general national government has the exclusive legislative authority over "right of changing residence, immigration and emigration and extradition" (Article 6).

According to Article 7, the general government is to exercise the right of legislation (but not the exclusive right, which is evidently divided between the federal and state govern-

ments), over criminal law, poor laws and vagrancy; "population policy; provisions affecting maternity, nurslings, young children and adolescents; national health, veterinaries, protection of plants from disease and pests; labor laws, insurance, and protection of workmen and employes and employment agencies....."

Article 9 reads: "Whenever a need for centralized control occurs the Government has right of legislation over: 1. Community welfare....."

Articles 109 to 118 inclusive refer to the fundamental rights and duties of the individual German citizen. *Article 109.* "All Germans are equal before the law. . . . Men and women have fundamentally the same civil rights and duties. Public advantages or disadvantages of birth or rank are to be suspended. Titles of nobility shall be accepted only as part of a name and may not be conferred any longer. Titles may be conferred only when they designate an office or a profession; academic degrees are not affected by this provision. Orders and insignia of orders may not be conferred by the State. No German may accept a title or order from a foreign government.

Article 12. "Every German has the right to emigrate to countries outside Germany. Emigration may be limited only by national law."

Article 115. "The home of every German is his place of refuge and cannot be violated. Exceptions are admissible only as prescribed by law."

Articles 119 to 134 inclusive prescribe the fundamental law of Germany in reference to the social life. The German state proposes not only to encourage fecundity and to rear its youth in efficiency, but proposes to exact social service in accordance with the abilities of the particular citizens.

Article 119. "Marriage, as the foun-

dation of family life and of the maintenance and increasing of the nation, is under the particular protection of the constitution. It is based upon the equal rights of both sexes. The maintaining of the purity, the health, and the social advancement of the family is the task of the State and the communities. Families with numerous children have a claim for compensating care. Motherhood has a claim upon the protection and care of the State."

Article 120. "The education of their offspring to physical, mental and social ability is the highest duty and natural right of the parents, whose activities are watched over by the political community."

Article 121. "Illegitimate children are to be provided by legislation with the same conditions for their physical, mental and social development as those of legitimate children."

Article 128. "All citizens of the State, without distinction, are to be admitted to public office according to the provisions of the law and their abilities."

Article 133. "All citizens are obliged according to the measures of the law, to do personal services for the State and the community."

Article 134. "All citizens, without any distinction, contribute according to their means to carrying all public burdens, according to the provisions of the law."

The student of religion, of economics, of social affairs generally, or of education, will find that the basic law of the new Germany sets forth principles which are essential to democratic welfare and national efficiency. The old order of things is torn down. There is no system of hereditary rank or orders of nobility. On the other hand the aristocracy of natural inheritance is recognized in article 128,

which admits all citizens "to public office according to the provisions of the law and their abilities."

Legal discriminations against women are destroyed. There is to be no state religion, according to Article 142. "Art, science, and its teachings are free. The State accords them protection and takes part in their promotion."

Special provisions are made for conserving the health of the nation, and especially for protecting motherhood against the vicissitudes of modern economic life.

Now for the lesson. The present racial task of America is double that of Germany, because Germany is an emigrant nation only and must conserve what she has, whereas we are still receiving and assimilating immigrant stock. We must sort out, reject the innately unfit, and admit only the desirable among applicant immigrants, and must Americanize the host of aliens already among us. This is half the task. In addition we, like Germany, must conserve and proliferate the best foundation stock of the nation.

If a country's welfare is tied up in the quality of its reproductive and educational processes, then, other factors being equal, that nation which attends most assiduously to inborn values in family reproduction, and to the education of its youth will be the most successful. From what the world knows of German traits, we logically concede that she will live up to her instincts of race conservation, regardless of the vicissitudes of war and revolution. Other nations would do well to embody in their fundamental laws, and live up to, such provisions for their racial needs as Germany has incorporated into her new democratic constitution.

H. H. LAUGHLIN.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

The National Association of Manufacturers at their meeting in New York City, May 18, 1920, adopted a "Platform for American Industry" to be submitted to the dominant political parties as the viewpoint of the members of the Association. It is not within our province to discuss the merits of this platform or to express an opinion as to most of its principles. On the subject of "Immigration," however, we are warranted in commending the assertion that "we should effectively exclude the diseased, the criminal, the defective, those likely to become a charge on the public, any who oppose all forms of government or who would overthrow this Republic or affect political change by force." And especially must we endorse the proposal that "through official foreign agencies of our own we should systematically secure accurate information of the character and qualification of alien applicants for admission and to the fullest extent practicable approve or reject them before debarkation."

The place to regulate the stream of immigration is at its source, and the agencies for this purpose should be qualified and empowered not only to determine the merits of the proposed immigrant personally, but also to investigate the eugenical qualities of the stock from which the individual is derived.

IMPORTATION OF SLAVES.

The Compendium of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, p. 83, quotes from Mr. Carey's work on the Slave Trade as follows: "...the trade in negro slaves to the American colonies was too small before 1753 to attract attention."

Carey's estimate of slave importations:

Prior to 1715	30,000
1715—1750	90,000
1751—1760	35,000
1771—1890	34,000
1771—1790	34,000
1761—1770	74,000
1791—1808	70,000
Total	333,000

"It is claimed, however, that this total is too small, and that a closer estimate would bring the number to 370,000 or even 400,000." Mr. Carey's figures indicate that the average annual importation was about 2,500 between 1715 and 1750, and 3,500 for the period between 1750 and 1760. The following decade was the period of greatest activity, the importations reaching an average of 7,400 a year. For the 20 years from 1771 to 1790 the average fell to 1,700, but for the period immediately preceding the legal abolition of the slave traffic in the United States it was more than double that number,"—*A Century of Population Growth*, United States Census, 1890, p. 36.

COLONIAL IMMIGRATION.

"Two other fundamental facts in reference to the formation of the new American people should also be noted in this connection. The first is that the actual transference of people from Europe to America during the entire Colonial period was relatively slight. Benjamin Franklin stated that in 1741 a population of about one million had been produced from an immigration (used in the broad sense) of less than 80,000. (Hall, *Immigration*, p. 4.) As an indication of how much less important this 'immigration' was than the recent immigration into the United States had been, it may be noted that the ratio between immigrants and total population, at the period that Franklin mentioned, was one to twelve for a period of 120 years

or more, while the ratio between immigrants since 1829 and population in 1900—a period of only eighty years—was one to four. (Immigration, by Henry Platt Fairchild, pp. 50–51, 53.)

“The Bureau of Statistics in its pamphlet on ‘Immigration into the United States’ (1903) says, ‘The best estimates of the total immigration into the United States prior to the official count put the total number of arrivals at not to exceed 250,000 in the entire period between 1776 and 1820.’”

THE MORON.

Dr. J. E. W. Wallin discusses the moron in the *Training School Bulletin*, May, 1920. He concludes that the term feeble-minded should be used only in the sense of social or economic dependency due to congenital or early acquired intellectual deficiency. What other coexistent defects or anomalies may be found are secondary to the primary defect of intelligence. The degree of intelligence deficiency necessary to constitute feeble-mindedness must be such that the individual on attaining his maturity will not exceed an intelligence of IX years. But we cannot assume that the IX year level always connotes feeble-mindedness. A IX year individual who is not subject to temperamental, emotional or volitional abnormalities may be able to support himself and to live in conformity with the laws and customs of his environment. It may, however, be inadvisable to permit the persons of this degree of abnormality to marry and beget children. The terms “middle-grade morons,” “high-grade morons” should be discarded, because they have been universally used as synonymous with feeble-minded individuals. The term moron should be restricted to feeble-minded individuals who do not develop beyond the VIII and IX year level.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Since 1910, the average annual net increase of insane in New York State Hospitals has been 933.

Samuel Rzeschawski, an eight-year-old Polish boy, is said, in a Paris cable to the *N. Y. Times* of May 18, to beat all comers at chess. His father is a well known player, and this son learned quickly at the age of five years.

Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court of New York State recently held that a male child believed to have been damaged physically by an accident sustained by its mother before his birth, should be awarded damages from the party responsible for the mother's accident.

A soldier writes to the *N. Y. Globe* April 21, urging that in default of the bonus the nation's finest men will not be financially able to marry, and so the next generation will suffer. This harps back to those in whom personal ambition is stronger than the mating instinct, and they want to give the woman they marry all that wealth can bring. These are perverted ideals.

A recent bulletin (No. 515) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture calls attention to the great importance of bud mutations in securing improved varieties of the Lisbon lemon. Some of these mutations give rise to inferior fruit and tree habit, but some of them constitute a great improvement over the original condition and through the isolation and propagation of the valuable bud sports great advance has been secured.

The Anthropological Society of St. Louis, with its headquarters at Euclid Avenue and Kingshighway, St. Louis, has recently been formed. Dr. R. J. Terry, professor of anatomy, Washington Medical School is president and Dr. C. H. Danforth, secretary.

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HEREDITY OF HENRY M. HURD.

Henry Mills Hurd was born in Union City, Michigan, May 3, 1843. His father died in 1845 and his mother remarried in 1848 a physician. Henry graduated in medicine from the University of Michigan in 1866. After two years of hospital practice and two years of general practice he was appointed an assistant physician in and later assistant superintendent of the Kalamazoo State Asylum for the Insane. He was made superintendent of the Pontiac asylum in 1878. In 1889 he was appointed superintendent of the newly organized Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore and this position he held until 1911, when he resigned and was made Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital—a position which he still holds.

Dr. Hurd is a hyperkinetic, noted for his great activity. At the hospital, "he rarely was content to mount the stairs one step at a time; he invariably went up two at a time with his arms outstretched as if he contemplated aerial flight." Even at 70 years his agility has surprised his associates. His "abundant energy" does not suffer him to be idle even at three score years and ten. His father had "rather unusual energy" and his mother was "active, energetic, with a keen tongue and an excellent sense of humor." The latter trait seems to be well marked in the propositus, also.

Dr. Hurd is a physician by inheritance. His father and his father's two brothers were physicians and a number of cousins and uncles belonged to the same profession. The typical physician has marked social traits, an interest in people and a satisfac-

tion in helping them. These traits are seen in Hurd. He was like a father to his internes, and always considerate towards those with whom he had to do. His sympathy guided him to the humanitarian treatment of the insane. Both of his mother's parents were philanthropists who went West to establish good institutions and churches. But he was more than a physician—he was an organizer and administrator and introduced the most progressive methods into the hospitals over which he had charge. His father was noted for his good judgment. Hurd has a love of letters and the gift of felicitous expression. His reports from Pontiac have a "masterly and finished style." His Annual Reports from The Johns Hopkins Hospital were not only well written but also full of consideration for his associates and of much wisdom. With Dr. J. S. Billings he edited a book of addresses on hospital practice and later he edited a monumental work in 4 volumes on the "Institutional Care of the Insane." Yet, for the most part, his papers are suggestive rather than the completed results of analytical research. They show the richness in ideas and the geniality of the hyperkinetic.

Dr. Hurd had the breadth of vision of his reforming grandparents. He saw that a truly great hospital must be a center of research. To disseminate the discoveries made (and in harmony with his literary tastes) he started two periodicals at the Hospital and edited them personally. Their dignity and good taste reflect his own traits.

T. S. Cullen. Henry Mills Hurd.
Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.
1920. 147 pp.

FAMILIAL DISEASES.

The following abstract of the work by J. Audry on "Familial Diseases" appears in the Journal of the American Medical Association for July 24, 1920:

"Audry reviews the literature on this subject, citing among others Sanger Brown's case with cerebellar heredoataxia in five generations, with 25 cases among the 55 members. Audry himself has encountered a family with 15 cases of hemorrhagic telangiectasia in four generations. Truc was able to trace hemeralopia through ten generations in the Nougaret family, 137 having had night blindness among the 2,137 members. Certain regions seem to predispose to hemophilia, such as southern Germany and Switzerland. The Gintrac district statistics include 48 German, 9 Swiss and 8 French families with hemophilia. The czarevitch was a hemophiliac, as also the sons of Henry of Prussia and their mother, who is a sister of the former Emperor Wilhelm. Among the instances of familial malformations cited Audry mentions the nevi found in the Drieux family from the fifteenth century to date. Baroux found records of the nevi in 41 female members of the family and all at the same points, places where the armor exerted pressure in the early days of the family. The village of Yzeaux, in Audry's own region, is noted for the six fingers and toes of the inhabitants. Potton in 1829 and 1836 published an account of this community-malformation, the records showing that in the eighteenth century nearly all the inhabitants were *sexdigiti*. Devaix confirmed this in 1862, but Benard has recently reported that the anomaly is dying out, only three families with polydactylia being discovered there now. It seems to be the rule that

with familial malformations and diseases of a continuous heredity type, if the subject is sound, no restrictions need be imposed on marriage, and the same applies to the male descendants in families with familial disease transmitted by the mother. Familial diseases of the fraternal or recessive type, such as deaf-mutism and pigmented retinitis, are less inclined to reappear than the others mentioned above, but consanguineous marriages, no matter how remote the connection, are sometimes highly dangerous."

NON-FECUNDITY OF THE FIT.

Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson read a paper on April 20 before the Royal Statistical Society in which he "confirmed previously published statistics on the variation of fertility with economic position" and he also stated that the variation is of comparatively recent origin. Dr. Stevenson stated that for England "Comparatively little class variation in fertility was observable in marriages contracted before 1861. Marriages of more recent date have been subject to the influences . . . which have led to the fall in the birthrate from 1877 onward. Their fertility has rapidly declined, and at the same time the class variation has greatly increased, which suggests that artificial restraint of fertility is the main cause in its decline. . . . It is to be noted that the comparatively low mortality in these less fertile classes goes a very little way toward compensating for their low fertility. . . . The lowest fertility rates of all are those of the professional classes. . . . If any criterion of success—the imperfect one of worldly prosperity, which we now employ, or some better one yet to be devised—is in practice always correlated with relative sterility, ultimate national decadence would seem to be assured." (*N. Y. Medical Jour.*, June 12.)

FEWER LETHAL FACTORS?

Figures compiled by the New York City Department of Health for the early part of the current year show that "Up to the week ending April 10th, the infant mortality rate was one hundred eleven to a thousand children born as compared with ninety-nine for the corresponding period of last year. This rate for 1920 represents a numerical increase over last year of 356 infant lives. . . . The situation thus far this year shows that there is a marked increase in the deaths from contagious diseases, respiratory diseases, and diarrheal and other diseases of infancy. Strange to say, congenital diseases which have always ranked high in the list of baby-killing diseases are the only ones in which there is a lower number of deaths for the first fifteen weeks of the year." (*N. Y. Medical Jour.*, May 22.)

THE NORMAL CHILD.

Dr. J. Victor Haberman, of New York City, suggests the foundation of an organization on behalf of the normal child; a clinic or institution "for the general survey of the child, to which children of all ages shall be brought for examination regarding their antecedents and present status—and given therapeutic and constructive counsel. Here are to be studied its infancy and early childhood, its heredity—and its potential and latent trends, normal and abnormal, first intimated through such investigation; its environment and social condition; its infancy and early childhood, its stature, weight, nutrition, development, etc.; its 'internal secretions' and their bearing on its growth, maturity and mental development—its mental make-up, trends, and intelligence, its talents, vocational abilities, etc." The proposer develops this idea

in detail with the suggestion that examination of preadolescence might prevent later emotional disturbances and even dementing processes by combatting certain hereditary burdens.

WANDERLUST.

One of the inmates of Letchworth Village has had the following record of elopements in the years 1915–1916: Jan. 3, Feb. 16, Apr. 30, Aug. 25, Sept. 9, Oct. 3, Nov. 1, Dec. 19, Jan. 8, May 1, June 4, July 6, Sept. 9, Sept. —, Dec. 11. It is noteworthy that out of eleven runaways during this period, six are at intervals from 15 to 34 days; an interval of 24 to 34 days occurred four times. There is thus an approach toward a monthly interval in one third of the cases.

The total number of elopements for 1912–1917 by months is as follows: January, 11; February, 13; March, 5; April, 21; May, 14; June, 37; July, 16; August, 22; September, 32; October, 18; November, 10; December, 19. The total number for the three winter months is 43; for the three spring months, 40; for the three summer months, 75; for the three autumn months, 60. Elopements are most common during the month of June, 37; next during September, 32; August, 22; and April, 21. They are fewest in March, 5; November, 10; January, 11, and February, 13. When the weather is bad and the patients are for the most part indoors, the elopements are relatively few. They have been commonest in the late spring and early summer, and also in September. The distribution is not in disaccord with the view that has been put forth, namely, that elopements are especially apt to occur in the late spring and suggests a latent immigration period in man, some trace of which may be found not only in the spring but in the autumn.

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AUGUST, 1920.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES OF EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

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GENEALOGIES, 3.

TOWN HISTORIES, 1.

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INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 6.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Bryant: Description, 67;
charts, 3; individuals, 45.

Miss Covert: Description, 71;
charts, 3; individuals, 227.

Dr. Muncey: Description, 100;
charts, 42; individuals, 928.

Miss Rohde: Description, 15; charts,
1; individuals, 58.

Miss Stanton: Description, 154;
charts, 5; individuals, 369.

CONTRIBUTION:

Dr. Weeks, Supt. of the N. J. State Village for Epileptics at Skillman, N. J., has sent in 133 pages of data. These were gathered by Miss Esther Bingham.

Dr. Monroe, of the Montclair State Normal School at Montclair, N. J., has contributed 24 sheets of Special Trait material and 26 pedigree charts.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

It is reported that Leora Field, 1912, has charge of court work of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

On January 18, 1920, there was born to Joseph S. Davis and Florence

(Danielson) Davis, 1910, a daughter, Christine. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are living at 12 Prentiss St., Cambridge, Mass.

Mina Sessions, 1913, and Elizabeth Greene, 1913, have been employed since February by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene on their state-wide survey of mental deficiency in Maryland.

Jay D. B. Lattin, 1914, was married December 29, 1919, in Paris, France, to Marie C. Bergier, daughter of Henri Bergier, a judge of the Civil Tribunal of Lille. Mr. Lattin was captain of cavalry in the United States Army in France.

Genevieve M. Carr, 1913, who was for some time general secretary of the Day Nursery Association of Cleveland, Ohio, has been since February first selling agent of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont. She has her office at 411 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dorothy F. Aldridge, 1919, was employed at the Central Islip State Hospital during the past year as field worker. She is now enjoying the benefit of a scholarship from the Public Health Service of New York in the Smith College Training School for Psychiatric Social Work, and expects to be engaged as a psychiatric social worker in New York City in the fall.

The announcement has been received of the marriage of Ethel Macomber, 1911, to Viscount Hugues de Lauzanne, captain of cavalry, on July 5, in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Viscount de Lauzanne, who has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre with Palms, is attached to the French Military Mission at Prague. Miss Macomber was connected with the American Child Relief Administration in Czechoslovakia from March, 1919, to January, 1920.

OREGON IS TAKING STOCK.

"The Oregon State Survey of Mental Defect, Delinquency, and Dependency" is conducted by the University of Oregon, with the coöperation of the U. S. Public Health Service, which has furnished the Director of the Survey, Dr. Chester L. Carlisle, formerly of King's Park State Hospital, and more recently of the State Board of Charities at Albany. Dr. Carlisle writes (May 6) that the survey is unique in that it is actually state-wide and not based on a local sample, that it has only very small funds and no special legislative appropriation, that the area covered is so huge. These conditions led to the decision to "enlist the state wide coöperation of all the educated classes, every educator, doctor, lawyer, minister, priest, rabbi; state, county and municipal officer; and members of the various prominent civic and social groups in each locality, including the Red Cross chapters and their branches. Everyone was appealed to to write to the headquarters of the Survey" and obtain the standard 5x8 inch card. One cards are to be filled out for every suspected case.

Dr. Carlisle has sent us a sample of the form. This has many good points. One point of criticism relates purely to the mechanical "make-up" of the card. The top line should be left for name or locality of leading trait, or whatever the card is to be filed under. Instead, the upper two centimeters are taken up with a statement about the survey and its organization. This might better go at the bottom of the card or on the back. A noteworthy thing about the form is that it calls for much data about temperamental and emotional reactions, quite as important from the social point of view as intellectual level.

BELGIUM SOCIETY OF EUGENICS.

The Société belge d'Eugénique was founded in October, 1919, to study eugenics from the scientific, medical and social points of view. It plans to stimulate research in relation to eugenics by means of several annual prizes. Also it plans to collect a library of books, periodicals and documents relating to eugenics, biometry, genetics, Mendelism; zootechnique, etc.; to influence legislation; to publish a journal of eugenics; to contribute by every possible means, especially genetical ones, to the physiological, intellectual and moral amelioration of the human race and more especially to the Belgian nation. The membership of the Association will be made up from those accupied in eugenical matters in Belgium, delegates of Belgian societies and Institutions and those of foreign countries interested in eugenics. Honorary members will be elected. Meetings are to be held monthly. The secretary is Dr. A. Govaerts, 82 rue de l'Ermitage, Brussels.

NEW ARCHIVE FOR GENETICS.

A new archive for genetics has just been started in Sweden, with the title of "Hereditas," and under the directorship of Robert Larsson, Lund, Sweden. This is issued under the auspices of the Mendelian Society in Lund, of which Dr. H. Nilsson-Ehle is president. Dr. Herman Lundborg, well known for his great work on the defective family of Blenkinge, and the eminent geneticist, Dr. Nils Heribert-Nilsson, are members of the editing committee. Contributions are to be in English, German, and French. The first number contains 2 papers on heredity of human defects, namely one by Lundborg on "Hereditary Transmission of Genotypical Deaf-mutism," and one by Emanuel Berg-

man on "A Family with Hereditary (Genotypical) Tremor." The subscription price is 25 Swedish crowns, about \$5.32, per volume, payable in advance. The publication is in good form. There are numerous illustrations and a colored plate.

POST-WAR SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The *Society Hygiene Bulletin* for June, 1920, reporting an investigation as to the prostitution conditions in the United States since the signing of the armistice, finds that the improvement brought about by the war-time restrictions and the accompanying public education has been largely retained in many of our more important cities, and that there has been little return to the "pre-war laxity and criminal negligence which characterized many of them in their dealing with the red-light conditions. Yet "there is still much to be accomplished in the handling of prostitution as a problem of delinquency."

A striking contrast with the situation in this country appears from a report of the conditions in Germany, where, since the war, prostitution seems to be running a rabid course. "There were in February 30,000 prostitutes on the streets of Berlin. Many were war widows with children, who worked all day but couldn't make both ends meet owing to the disparity between pay and the falling value of the mark. This appears to be a straight case of prostitution through economic determinism." It may be suggested that an even more potent factor in the situation is the mental depression and collapse of social morale incident to the strain of war followed by defeat, and the demoralization of those forces and influences which tend to sustain the social and moral ideals of a community. It is the abandon of despair.

CANCER HEREDITARY.

The February, 1920, *Health News* of the New York State Department of Health has a statement headed "Cancer Not Hereditary" which is as emphatic as though this emphasis would establish the fact. There is something pathetic in the blindness of these would-be instructors who call attention to the circumstance, as helping to discredit the imputation of heredity, that such inheritance in white mice is confined to certain strains of such mice. The fact is that there are certain strains of mice in which the tumor will not grow; and others in which it will certainly grow; and the expert geneticist can predict whether or not the unborn mouse will be inoculable with cancer; just as eye color may be predicted (within limits). If this is not heredity, it is at least the phenomenon that commonly goes by that name. It may not be doubted that there are such things as inherited resistance to tumor growth and inherited lack of resistance. The inner nature of the resistance is at present unknown; it may be chemical, it may depend on a quality of the leucocytes or upon some other agent. Meantime as "cancer" covers a multitude of conditions, and as in some of these the exogenous factors are important we agree with the writer in *Health News* that there is "no occasion to worry because one member of the family has suffered with the disease."

PRESIDENT FISHER.

Dr. Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy at Yale and formerly Chairman of the Board of Scientific Directors of the Eugenics Record Office, has accepted the Presidency of the Eugenics Research Association for the current year.

DEFEAT AND DEATH.

The report of the Burgomaster of Vienna on the health of the city for the year 1919 as cited by the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, March, deals chiefly with the loss of population by the excess of deaths over births. Before the war the death rate had come down from 36.2 in 1000 population in 1871 to 15.3 in 1913; in that year 32,314 persons died in Vienna. In 1918, 52,497 persons died, and in 1919, 45,000. A chief reason for the high mortality is tuberculosis among children from ten to fifteen years. While the death rates of infants is fairly stationary, it increased from twenty-two in 1,000 to twenty-seven in 1,000 for the ages of two to five years, increased further for the ages of six to ten years, and has more than doubled for the ten to fifteen-year period. In 1918 the excess mortality was 17,000; in 1919, 32,000. Lately the infant death rate has begun to rise rapidly, and now 15 per cent. of all infants die before reaching the age of one year. The number of children in the first grade of all public schools amounted in 1910 to 36,000; last year it was 25,469, and this year (1920) it is 23,000, and in four years it will be less than 13,000 as the result of the drop in the birth rate."

CONGENITAL PALSY.

Dr. L. J. Cole, of Wisconsin, and H. L. Ibsen, of Kansas State Agricultural College, describe in the *American Naturalist*, LIV, March, 1920, a case of congenital palsy in guinea pigs which proves, by extensive breeding experiments, to be inherited in simple Mendelian fashion and to depend on a single unit condition, the normal condition being completely dominant to the heterozygote. The duplex condition is lethal.

APARTMENTS FOR BABIES.

Against the prevailing opinion that city apartment landlords have a special antipathy to children, the editor of the *Atlanta Constitution* has taken delight in calling attention to recent newspaper items concerning some progressive landlords. One in Marietta, Ga., "makes it a standing practice to annually notify his married tenants that if they don't make a showing in the form of a family increase their rent will be raised."

Walter P. Fulkerson, of St. Joseph, Mo., a banker and landlord, has announced that "whenever a child is born in one of his houses the rent for that month will be returned to the tenant." Newlyweds are allowed to occupy his apartments only with the understanding that "if there are no children in their families at the end of one year's residence they will be asked to vacate."

EPILEPSY IN OHIO.

According to the *Ohio State Institution Journal*, Dr. G. G. Kineon, Superintendent of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, has traced a transmission of epilepsy through five generations of an Ohio family yielding 16 epileptics out of 50 descendants, besides other defectives. There were only 27 "apparently normal" in the family history. Some neurologists have claimed "that if the family genealogy of the 1,600 patients at the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics could be traced back far enough, it undoubtedly would be found that their epilepsy had its start in less than five original families."

The *Indianapolis News* of April 22, 1914, reports a Spanish family of seven persons as having 164 fingers, one member having 23, another 21, and the other five twelve fingers on each hand.

VOCATION AND NATIVE ABILITY.

By the use of the Group Point Scale for measuring general intelligence, applied to children from rural and urban districts respectively, and from good and poor homes, Mrs. Luella W. Pressey concludes, in the *Journal of Applied Psychology* (March, 1920), that city children rate distinctly above country children. Thus of children six to eight years old, and also ten to fourteen years old, there fall above a certain standard 50 per cent. of city children and only 22 per cent. of country children. Children of professional and business men rate distinctly above children of laboring men and mechanics.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Dr. Wilhelm Schallmayer, author of works on heredity and selection in man has recently died in Germany.

The annual meeting of the Eugenics Education Society was held at the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, on June 29, 1920. The presidential address was delivered by Major Leonard Darwin, Sc.D., "On Certain Birth-Rate Problems."

Emigration from the Madeira Islands, which was held up during the war, has set in again in increase proportions. Large numbers are reported left over after the departure of each steamer, waiting for the next. Those who can read and write come to America; the others go mostly to Brazil.

A new building for the Department of Applied Statistics (comprising the Drapers' Company Biometric Laboratory and the Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics) was opened at University College, London, on June 4 by the Minister of Health. Professor Karl Pearson is director. The new building contains on the ground floor a museum illustrating heredity statis-

tical processes and social problems, a room for the exhibition of Galton relics and apparatus and an anthropometric laboratory. On the first floor are laboratories, library and common room; on the second floor a photographic studio, a large room for craniometry and rooms for archives and instruments. There are plans for space for animal breeding.

The landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock on December 21, 1620, was of such vast eugenic importance to the country that the following facts are of interest to the readers of the *EUGENICAL NEWS*. Celebrations commemorating this landing are planned as follows: August, 1920, celebrations in Holland; September, 1920, celebrations in England; December, 21, 1920, anniversary exercises in Plymouth; June, July, and August, 1921, principal commemoration at Plymouth, elaborate pageantry and programme to be announced later. The town of Plymouth has purchased a site and appropriated \$300,000 for building a fine memorial hall. The national headquarters are at the Town House, Plymouth, Mass.; J. Frederick MacGrath, National Counsel. There are ten national vice-chairmen, presidents of colleges. The official celebrations on December 21st at Plymouth will be participated in by representatives of the patriotic societies.

The Swedish parliament has made an appropriation of 50,000 crowns for the yearly maintenance of the Race biologisk Institut at Upsala. Dr. H. Lundborg is the director.

Hereditary spastic paralysis affecting members of one family for four generations is described by Drs. Mason and Rienhoff in the *Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital* for June, 1920.

A list of articles on racial diets is given in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 75, p. 336.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. V.

SEPTEMBER, 1920.

NO. 9.

WALT WHITMAN.

Walt Whitman, born May 31, 1819, at West Hills, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., early (at 11 or 12) began to serve in newspaper offices in New York City and to write for them. He taught school for two years, started a newspaper at Huntington, and later edited the *Brooklyn Eagle*. For a year, in 1848-9, he edited the *New Orleans Crescent*. Returning to Brooklyn, he worked for a time at his father's trade of carpenter and founded the *Freeman*, a radical sheet which lasted only a year. In 1855 he published the first edition of his "Leaves of Grass" which he expanded in new editions with the development of his experience. The book was very unfavorably received, except by a few large-minded men like Emerson. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, Whitman was called to the battle field to nurse a wounded brother. He remained a "volunteer nurse" without official status, but doing a vast amount of good until the close of the war. Thereafter he worked as clerk in government offices in Washington until 1873, when he suffered a paralytic stroke. This enforced retirement, and he went to the home of his brother, a housebuilder in Camden, N. J. Here he continued his poetical writing, travelled to Denver and back, saw his work gradually appreciated more and more, suffered successive disabling strokes and finally died of one on March 26, 1892. Since his death his fame has grown until he now is widely regarded as one of the world's great poets.

Whitman's temperament was of the calm and cheerful type which may be

regarded as normal, though all too rare among the world's great men. He was not driven, like the hyperkinetic; he kept occupied, but without haste or pressure of work or engagements; to the uninitiated he seemed a typical "loafer"—no doubt somewhat like his easygoing and thriftless father.

Physically Whitman was remarkably well and symmetrically developed. He was over six feet tall (like his father) and had the appearance of an athlete. He was never sick a day until wounded in an operating room during the war. Still more striking was the extraordinary and symmetrical development of his organs of sense perception. "His subtile sense of smell, which made him detect a particular odor at different times of the day, approached that of the savage and the beast" (p. 92). "He celebrates in ecstatic terms the excellent coffee and the savory buckwheat cakes which his mother prepared for him." Contact-sensation was keen and brought great pleasure. He sought the crowds that thronged the streets of New York when a celebrity rode through them. He speaks much of embracing and kissing his friends. The muscular sense also brought pleasure. "Merely to move," he says, "is then a happiness, a pleasure—to breathe, to see, is also." His brother says, "He seemed to perceive sounds that others did not hear." Music stirred his emotions to their depths. And the greatest pleasure of all was the sense of sight. He wanted always to see what was going on—to watch the sights from the ferry boat, from the top of the Broadway stages, along the shop-lined streets. He went

ardently to the theater as his means permitted, and while a newspaper reporter and on the free list, he went almost nightly. What he saw there cut deep and he could tell numerous incidents of the stage many years after he witnessed them. Yet it is probable that musical entertainments gave even greater enjoyment than others. The consequence of such a complete and keen sense-perceiving apparatus was that everything he experienced in life "thrilled him through and through" and he sought new experiences for the pleasure they gave, "wandering," he says, "amazed at my own lightness and glee." In his case no one highly developed sense directed him to become an artist, musician, tea-taster, perfume manufacturer, fur-handler; rather he was uncertain as a youth what to choose—"a sea of confused desires moved him, and he experienced their delight and their torture" (p. 42).

Novelty, change, was also necessary to this nomad—the descendant of pioneers on rural Long Island. He started things to drop them after a year or two. As a boy his recreations were fishing, boating and long tramps afoot. Rambling, riding in conveyances were his favorite pastimes of middle life. To watch the kaleidoscopic flow of passengers and vehicles on the street was a keen delight. He travelled as widely as his means permitted.

In his sex-life Whitman was not like the average man. His attachments for women were fleeting and shallow; for certain men they were deep and lasting. The homosexual tendencies of the normal male were magnified in him many times; due, doubtless, to a special quality of the gonadial hormones. He remained, indeed, in his sex, as in his other emotional, life "always a big child" (p. 179), whose inhibitions

were so ill developed that he tended to carry out the latest idea, however unfitting the time or place. His writing is not of the higher intellectual type, it is guided by his rich emotional life. Two of his brothers were feeble-minded, and a third was not competent, but two others were effective.

Finally Whitman has the desire for expression and his feeble inhibitions opposed few obstacles. "Walt," he writes, "you contain enough. Why don't you let it out then?"—and the world stood amazed at the fullness of his self-revelation.

Leon Bazalgette: *Walt Whitman: The Man and His Work*. Translated from the French by Ellen Fitzgerald. N. Y. Doubleday Page. 1920. 355 pp.

SWEDISH FOLK-TYPES.

Dr. Herman Lundborg, whose remarkable study of a Swedish family with myoclonic epilepsy is known to eugenicists, and who has been appointed director of the recently established Ras-biologisk Institut in Sweden, has just issued a beautiful quarto volume containing over two hundred plates of Swedish folk-types. The series includes certain color plates, such as a Lapp man, three Lapp girls, a typical Nordic girl, a Nordic fisherman, a young Jewess, and a Swedish gypsy. The remaining figures are mostly four to a page, sometimes frontal and lateral views of the same individual, the length of face being about 5 cm. The photographs have been taken largely by Dr. Lundborg, but there are included large numbers of photographs taken by others, some of them no doubt commercial photographers. The first section of the book consists of Lapp types, then come a number of Finnish types, next a number of pure Nordic and Swedish-blend types, then follows certain Walloon types, also Jewish gypsy, and various foreign types. Several plates are de-

voted to vagabonds and criminals. There is an introductory text of about eight pages and the photographs are briefly labeled. However, for the most part, the photographs tell their own story. But no analysis of that story can be made here.

It were much to be desired that a similar collection should be made in this country of photographs of people of different races. All nations of the world are gathered together in this country. At present vast numbers are to be found of as pure types as are found in Europe. These will form the progenitors of the American population two and three generations hence. It is a duty that looks toward the future and to an interpretation of the physiognomy of the population of the next century to secure while there is opportunity photographs of these pure types.

Lundborg's book is beautifully bound in morocco with tooled back and cover and the press-work is done exceptionally well.

Dr. H. Lundborg: Svenska Folktyper. Bildgalleri, ordnat efter Biologiska, Principer och med en Orienterande Översikt. Stockholm, A.B. Hasse W. Tullbergs Förlag. 1919. 236 pp.

THE CHILD IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The professor in paidology and psychology in the University of Chicago has written a book on children in different countries and in different historical periods. One feels, however, that the title, "The Historical Child" is something of a misnomer. At least, there is a great deal more than an account of the child in each section dealing with a particular country or time. Thus, in the chapter on Peru, there is taken up in order: people, buildings, dress, food, drink, narcotics, marriage,

care and treatment of children, The Virgins of the Sun, human sacrifices, industries, training of the Inca and the Order of the Huaracu, and education. While it is true that the child cannot be interpreted apart from the society in which he lives, yet the reviewer is impressed by the disproportionate space given to the general social setting and life of the people on the one hand, and to children and childhood in the strict sense on the other. However, the materials collected concerning the social setting of the child are all of interest and it would be difficult to find in any other one place so interesting and valuable a collection of data concerning home, family life, and children, as is brought together in this book.

The book is divided into twelve chapters dealing with the child, respectively, in Mexico, Peru, Egypt, India, China, Japan, Persia, Judea, Greece, Rome, earlier and mediaeval Europe, and earlier United States. At the end of each chapter is given a list of literature utilized. In the text the eugenicist will find many matters of interest. Thus in many chapters there is a discussion of mate-selection. The matter of consanguinity in marriage is repeatedly considered. The remarkably close intermarriages in royal families in Peru and Egypt, where brother and sister matings were prescribed, is referred to. Repeated mention is made of infanticide in the different countries—apparently a means of preventing overpopulation, and at the same time permitting of rigid selection. The book is recommended to all persons interested in the social and family life of the countries mentioned.

Oscar Christmas. The Historical Child. Boston: Badger, 1920. 471 pp. \$4.00.

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ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Mary Maud Bell, 1912, was married September 14, 1919, to Harry Thomas Folger. They are living at 2731 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

A second son, Jonathan Belding Gill, was born October 7, 1919, at Lake Forest, Ill., to Howard B. Gill and Isabelle (Kendig) Gill, 1912.

Beginning May first Dr. Arthur H. Estabrook renewed his work upon the Ishmaelites. His headquarters are now at the State House, Indianapolis, Indiana, where space has been afforded him by Mr. Amos Butler, head of the State Board of Charities, and his associated officers. Dr. Estabrook is entering the field in Western Indiana, Illinois and probably Iowa.

THE COLOR-RACES.

The war has created in America a great interest in race, and the realization (except on the part of some politicians) that America can no longer remain blind to the existence of racial

differences. In a country like ours whose population is made up of all of the races of the earth, the study of races should be of tremendous interest. Dr. Lothrop Stoddard, who keeps in touch with world affairs, has written a book which is somewhat supplementary to Mr. Madison Grant's "Passing of the Great Race." With broad sweep he discusses the world of color and presents a map showing the distribution over the world of the primary races; white, yellow, brown, black and Amerindian. The striking thing in this map is not so much the prevailing area occupied by the whites as the fact that they are so widespread in distribution, occupying important parts of each continent. It is no longer true, as it was perhaps 2,000 years ago, that the different primary races are segregated in different parts of the world comparatively pure. The yellow race was indeed almost confined to Asia but, no doubt, there had been migrations of them into eastern Europe. The black race was mostly confined to Africa, but it is well known that some had been taken as slaves to the Mediterranean countries of Europe. The American Indian occupied the continents of America, yet they were probably slightly commingled with the yellow and brown races. The brown race, as defined by Stoddard, had shown perhaps the greatest tendency to spread. It had penetrated through Africa into southern Europe and through a large part of Asia, the East Indies, and even to the Polynesian Islands. Stoddard devotes a chapter each to Yellow Man's Land, Brown Man's Land, Black Man's Land, and Red Man's Land. Then he discusses the ebbing tide of white of which the most alarming features are the dysgenic birth rate, the decimating wars and extensive miscegenation. The third part of the

work deals with the "deluge on the dikes." He calls attention to the irresistible spread of the brown and yellow races, the demands for free migration on the part of the Japanese and Hindus. The climax chapter is entitled "The Crisis of the Ages," and here he calls attention emphatically to the primary need. "It is clean, virile, genius-bearing blood, streaming down the ages through the unerring action of heredity, which, in anything like a favorable environment, will multiply itself, solve our problems, and sweep us on to higher and nobler destinies. What we today need above all else is a changed attitude of mind—a recognition of the supreme importance of heredity, not merely in scientific treatises but in the practical ordering of the world's affairs. We are where we are today primarily because we have neglected this vital principle; because we have concerned ourselves with dead things instead of with living beings.

"This disregard of heredity is perhaps not strange. It is barely a generation since its fundamental importance was scientifically established, and the world's conversion to even the most vital truth takes time. In fact, we also have much to unlearn. A little while ago we were taught that all men were equal and that good conditions could, of themselves, quickly perfect mankind. The seductive charm of these dangerous fallacies lingers and makes us loath to put them resolutely aside."

The book is introduced with an essay by Madison Grant who portrays in broad outlines the earlier history of the spread of the primary races and concludes that "democratic ideals among a homogeneous population of Nordic blood, as in England or America, is one thing, but it is quite another for the white man to share his

blood with, or intrust his ideals to, brown, yellow, black, or red men. This is suicide pure and simple, and the first victim of this amazing folly will be the white man himself."

Lothrop Stoddard. *The Rising Tide of Color against White World-Supremacy*. New York, Scribner, 1920. xxxii and 320 pp.

PHYSIOLOGY OF FETUS AND CHILD.

A physician to and lecturer on Child Physiology at the Infants' Hospital, London, has written a book on the physiology of the child before and after birth. The part of the book that deals with ante-natal physiology is largely a statement of the principles of heredity, together with a brief statement concerning the nature of fertilization or gametogenesis. Thus, one chapter is devoted to Mendel's and Galton's laws on heredity; actually, however, all but about two pages of this chapter are devoted to the results of Mendelian study. There is given a table of the method of inheritance of traits in man which will, however, no doubt have to be somewhat modified by the increase in knowledge. The second part of the book deals with the intra-uterine stage of development. Considerable stress is laid on the "mechanics of development," a part of which the author devotes to mathematical analysis of certain of the phenomena of cleavage. In this part there are treated the facts of respiratory exchange in the fetus, the nutrition of the embryo, the prenatal circulation, the fetal secretions and excretions, the muscular, nervous and sense systems. Naturally little is known about the functioning of the main sense organs before birth; but

some studies have been made upon seven and eight months living fetuses at birth, which indicate the presence of a taste reflex and a capacity for distinguishing between agreeable and disagreeable odors. The human new born infant has a sense of sight intermediate between that of just hatched birds (which is very keen) and that of such animals as the dog, cat and rabbit, which are born blind. The pupillary reflex to light is present in eight-months fetuses. A chapter is devoted to the bio-dynamics of prenatal growth and to the physiology of pregnancy. The third and largest part of the book deals with the physiology of the postnatal stage. In this part the different organs and their functioning are considered in detail. Especial stress is laid upon metabolism, including dietetics, the physiology of the alimentary tract, respiration, blood and circulation, and excretion. The physiology of the central nervous system and the true sense organs are considered. The rôle of internally secreting glands is briefly touched upon and one chapter is devoted to post-natal growth. As an appendix, a few pages are devoted to the physiology of the premature infant.

This book constitutes a valuable compendium of information upon the physiology of the fetus and infant. The author has examined the literature extensively, if not exhaustively, and has brought together in one book a collection of data such as is not elsewhere to be found. To physicians, nurses and social workers devoted to child welfare, the book will be found a valuable compendium.

W. M. Feldman. *The Principles of Ante-natal and Post-natal Child Physiology. Pure and Applied.* London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1920. xxvii and 694 pp. \$10.50.

EPILEPSY AND MENTALITY.

The 26th Annual Report of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, 1919 states: "The Colony's commitment law has worked out quite satisfactorily. It is surprising how many who should be familiar with the same seek to remove patients without complying with its requirements. The section pertaining to the reception of voluntary patients has, on the whole, given satisfaction. Occasionally a patient who is sent to the Colony and certified as being perfectly normal mentally is very defective, the physician and poor law officer apparently failing to appreciate the fact of the applicant's mental defect.

"Of the five thousand patients and upward who have been admitted to the Colony since its opening but ten per cent. have graded as mentally normal or approaching that level. Fifteen per cent., approximately, have been found to have undergone a more or less marked mental deterioration from what was originally perhaps an average mental status. In some of this fifteen per cent. the mental failure has been extreme while in others but comparatively slight although progressive. Seventy-five per cent. of the entire number have been primarily feeble minded, over half of these being of the grade of moron or high-grade imbeciles, while about twenty-five per cent. of the entire number have been low-grade imbeciles or idiots.

"From the foregoing, it will be seen that only about ten per cent. of all thus far received could be considered for admission as voluntary applicants and ninety per cent. should properly be adjudged incompetent mentally and sent to the Colony upon a commitment by a Court of Record, according to Section 109 of the State Charities Law." From the 26th Annual Report of Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y., 1919.

HEREDITY AS A FACTOR IN EPILEPSY.

In the April, 1920, number of the *Ohio State Institution Journal*, Dr. G. G. Kineon, Superintendent of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, at Gallipolis, states that of the 6,693 cases of epilepsy admitted since November 30, 1893, heredity is the cause assigned by the courts in the admission of 23 per cent. of the cases. Cause unknown is the record in 53 per cent., while other causes, such as sunstroke, alcoholism, scarlet fever, and venereal disease, are assigned to the remaining cases.

In 10 $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. of the present population of this institution, there are 71 families represented by more than one member, as follows: Pair of twin brothers, 1; families: of brothers, 7; of sisters, 12; of brothers and sisters, 12; of half-brothers, 1; of half-sisters, 2; of half-brothers and sisters, 2; of father and son, 2; of father and daughter, 1; of mother and son, 2; of mother and daughter, 3; of uncle and niece, 1; of aunt and nephew, 2; of aunt and niece, 3; of first cousins, 16; of second cousins, 9; of third cousins, 3.

TWINS AND TRADITION.

From the Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1908-09, we quote the following:

"On the Orinoco, among the Salivas, twins were considered a sign of dishonor. They call the mother nicknames; some say that she is of the rodent family, which bears little rats four at a time, etc. Directly a Saliva savage gives birth to a baby and feels that another still remains, she will bury the first rather than put up with the jokes and chaffing of her neighbors, or merit the frown with which her husband regards it. The hus-

band's view is, that only one of those twins can possibly be his; the presence of the other is a sure sign of his wife's disloyalty. One of the Indian captains gives his wife a whipping in public for having dared to bring forth twins; and warns the other women as to the serious beating he will give them if they do the same."

ORIGIN OF HUMAN PHYLUM.

While all biologists recognize the evolution of man from lower mammals they are not all agreed as to the particular point in the mammalian phylum at which the human line diverged. Gerrit S. Miller, curator of mammals in the United States National Museum, has considered the conflicting views in this regard and, in the current number of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, concludes: "the distinctive human line branched from the primal stock near that at which the gorilla and chimpanzee originated and at a time when the great toe had not lost its simply divergent character. The inception of this line was not due to a profound and relatively abrupt alteration of habits and function forced on the animals by environmental change, but to a process the evidence of which may be seen everywhere among mammals living under uniform conditions and of which the primates furnish many striking examples. This is the process known as 'local adaptive radiation,' or the exploitation by different members of a group of the possibilities offered by different elements of their common structure. The special 'exploitation' in this instance consisted in the development of the grasping powers of the hand rather than those of the foot, while among the ancestors of the great apes the

opposite was occurring. Coincidentally with the development of the hand terrestrial habits were gradually adopted, through stages such as may be seen among the living Old World primates. The hind foot was thus brought to the ground without the incumbrance of a hallux specialized for grasping, while the hand was so modified that its use as a fore foot was made difficult. This combination of circumstances supplied the structural and functional elements needed for initiating the series of changes which finally produced the essential characters of the human form."

LINKAGE OF GENES IN RABBITS.

Professor W. E. Castle describes in *Science*, August 13th, experiments in crossing "English" rabbits (with a dominant pattern of white spotting) and rabbits with a gene that increases the intensity of pigmentation. Did no linkage occur between the two pairs of characters, then the mating of a parent heterozygous for both "English" and intensity with one homozygous for the absence of each would produce four equally numerous classes, namely, English intense, English dilute, non-English intense, non-English dilute. Such is not the case. The combinations that went into the cross are commoner than the new combinations and Castle concludes that there is a linking of the genes for the English pattern and dilution but that a certain amount of crossing over occurs.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Dr. George E. Dawson, psychologist at the International N. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., writes us, May 22, that he has made a psychological examination of Sammy Kramar, a precocious virtuoso in violin playing whose age is stated to be 7 years. The

strength of hand, wrist and forearm was measured by a Smedley dynamometer and is that of a boy of 11 years. Motor coördination in speed and accuracy of hand control, as measured by a tapping and precision apparatus of Dr. Dawson's invention corresponds with a motor control of hand in a boy of 17. The tactile sensitiveness of the finger tips of each hand, as measured by a caliper æsthesiometer, is beyond the average of any age group. Kinæsthetic sensitiveness was measured by weights applied to the finger and wrist, and is beyond the average of any age group. The tone threshold, as measured by the Edelmann Galton whistle is 25,000 vibrations per second—beyond the average of any age group. In tests of general intelligence (perception and memory spans for words, numbers and non-sense-syllables) the boy graded about 12 years.

The 1922 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Affiliated and Associated Societies will be held at Toronto, Canada, during the Christmas holidays of 1921, under the auspices of the City of Toronto, the University of Toronto, and the Royal Canadian Institute.

A family of 16 in which during three generations 7 cases of exophthalmic goitre have appeared is described by Souques and Lermoyez in *Revue Neurologique*, vol. 26. The gene concerned seems to be carried in the sperm.

A positive Wassermann reaction is found in a large percentage of hyperthyroid cases, according to M. O. Biggs, *Missouri State Medical Journal*, vol. 16, even in cases where careful examination shows no syphilitic infection or taint. The symptoms are not at all those of a syphilitic psychosis but those of thyroid origin.

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OCTOBER, 1920.

NO. 10.

HEREDITY OF ETHEL SMYTHE.

Ethel Smythe, born April 23, 1858, was educated at home and at a private school. At nineteen, she went to Leipzig to study music. There, she received instruction from Heinrich von Herzogenberg (who later became Professor of Composition at the Hochschule, Berlin) and soon began constructive work. This has led to the composition of chamber music which was performed at the Abonnement concerts, Leipzig; orchestral works performed at Henschel's Symphony concerts and at Crystal Palace; and an opera, *Fantasio*, brought out at Weimar and at Carlsruhe by Mottl; also a Mass at Albert Hall. In the course of a busy life in England, Germany and Italy she published two symphonies, an overture to *Anthony and Cleopatra*, a Mass, songs and chamber music and three operas: *Fantasio*, *Der Wald* and *The Wreckers*. She was made Doctor of Music by Durham College in 1910.

The first of Dr. Smythe's traits is musical capacity, doubtless including elements of delicate discrimination of pitch, intensity, time and memory. Already, before nine years of age, she and sister Mary, sang little duets, simple tunes "to which I put 'seconds' as it was called."

She first began to compose at about 9 years of age. When 12, she had for governness, a woman who had studied music at Leipzig and who played classical music. This experience and the possession of Beethoven's sonatas led to such ecstasies that she perceived her true bent and "then and there conceived and carried out the plan of

studying at Leipzig and giving up her life to music." At the age of 11, she, with her sister, sang duets in public with success. At 18, she attended concerts given in England by Wagner and shortly after announced her intention to go to Leipzig, even if she had to run away from home and starve when she got there. She won her way against strong paternal opposition. Evidently for her, musical experiences were the most important things in life; and this was so because of hereditary apperceptive capacity for the elements of music. However, there is no evidence of such musical capacity on the paternal side (though from that side she receives a warm Irish temperament). Her mother's mother was a Stracey, a family "of great musical talent," who married a Mr. Reece, little better than an adventurer. Their child, the mother of the propositus, was born in France. "Her strongest gift was the understanding of music. She was, in fact, one of the most naturally musical people I have ever known; how deeply so I found out in after years when she came to Leipzig to see me, when I watched her listening for the first time to a Beethoven sonata—watched her face softening, tightening, relaxing again as each beauty I specially counted on went home." "Old friends maintained that when she was young her singing would have melted a stone." "She read at sight very well and her playing of dance music was gorgeously rhythmic." Appreciation of music was found in other children of this mother. Brother Bob had a passion for music and sister Mary was an accompanist in songs.

A second trait of Ethel Smythe is "the artistic temperament." This implies, among other things, the absence of strong inhibitions, permitting full expression of instincts and emotions. This capacity for letting herself go, has given a naturalness and depth to her work, but the feeble inhibitions extend also to reactions to irritating situations. She was, at home, a "stormy petrel" and her returns to Germany were accelerated by clashes at home, particularly with a temperamental mother whom she so much resembled. On her father's side also is the same capacity for expression. He was a successful military man who addressed easily and effectively military men and the general public. He, too, possessed a violent temper.

A third trait is love of change and of new scenes which made it easy for her to leave her native land for musical advantages of Germany and Italy. Always, mountain climbing has been a passion and she undertook walking tours as a means of recreation. Her father, like his father, early joined the army and went to India. He was a hunter and to him the beauties of nature made a strong appeal. Still another striking trait which has enabled this genius to do her work is a certain grade of homosexuality which has permitted her alone among six sisters to remain unmarried. Already at ten years she was subject to "passions" and "drew up a list of over one hundred girls and women to whom, had I been a man, I should have proposed." She was always a tomboy and her male admirers were men of the feminine type who found in her their opposite and complement. She herself states her deep attachments have not been with those of the opposite sex; her interest in men has been mostly shallow. These feminine attachments were unusually intimate and, when broken,

through death or other accident, resulted in deep and prolonged depression.

Ethel Smythe. 1919. Impressions That Remained. 2 vols. London. Longmans, Green and Company. 287-298 pp. \$10.50.

DISROBING SEX.

A leading publishing house has asked us to review its book on Sex Education. It is an admirably printed book of thirteen chapters and has what is somewhat unusual in books of this type, a bibliography of about twenty pages. The topic is one which is sometimes wrongfully confused with Eugenics but has undoubted relations to it and the author properly includes in the Bibliography twenty-six titles on Evolution, Biology, Eugenics and Heredity. The author refers to the decadence of old-fashioned ideas of repression of information in respect to sex matters, tells of Government campaigns of sex education being carried out by the Public Health Service, describes the instructive fight against venereal diseases in the American army during the World War, notes the effective efforts in sex education in industrial plants (*e. g.*, the Cash Register Co.) and in the public schools and then develops, in several chapters, the need of sex enlightenment both before and after marriage. Chapter XI is devoted to birth control, of which the author is an enthusiastic advocate. There is a chapter on Psycho-Analysis and one on Economic History as a basis for Sex Hygiene.

There is no doubt that the author's aim is excellent and we are inclined to conclude that the book will do good. Certainly, the mores of complete silence on sex matters have gone, no doubt to the advantage of public health. This is not to say, however, that the book can be universally com-

mended or that the author is always wise in his attitude towards those who would not go so far as he himself. There was and is a justification for the policy of putting into the background matters of sex. Every educator knows the difficulty in maintaining our sex mores in young people and recognizes the necessity of counteracting the sex instinct by other, if possible equally interesting, emotions. Hence, the great development of athletics in schools and colleges to replace one phase of emotional life with another. One can not sympathize with the author's slurs at the work of the Society for Repression of Vice in New York, in view of the large amount of evidence that there is a close relation between over-stimulation of the sex instinct by erotic presentations to the young and prostitution.

As is almost universal with propagandists, the author tends to exaggerate the prevalence of venereal diseases in the civil population. This is done with a laudable desire of arousing people to activity; but such exaggeration is a real social crime in so far as it acts as a deterrent from marriage to normal young women. Thus, on page 10, the author states that in the examination of the first draft, 212 per 1000 were venereally diseased and during one particular week, 418 per 1000. It seems unfortunate that the facts published by the Surgeon General's Office and based on the examination of two and one half million men were not considered. They show a total for all venereal diseases of 56 per 1000 found infected at draft examination. This 56 per 1000 included the rate of 163 per 1000 in recruits from Florida; and in every one of the Southern states the rate is over 100. This means that the venereal rate is tremendously swollen by the colored population in which there was perhaps

five times the amount of venereal infection there was in the white population. If, instead of taking even 56 per 1000 for the whole country, including the South, we select Northern states we get a different picture. Thus, for Vermont, 1 per cent.; South Dakota, 1.6 per cent.; Utah, Wisconsin, Oregon, each 2 per cent.; Massachusetts, 2.4 per cent.; New York, 3 per cent. The statements of 21 and 42 per cent. are essentially false and productive of more harm than good. Also, the author seems quite uninstructed as to the meaning of prostitution. Repeatedly, he concludes that prostitutes are victims of circumstances, whereas careful psychological tests indicate that a large proportion are clearly feebly-inhibited and a large share of them are mentally defective. Finally, the matter of birth control is not so simple as he seems to think. We do not know that a country has a right to rejoice that it has a low birth rate and a correspondingly low rate of infant mortality. Nature's method of purifying the race is that of a high birth rate and a high death rate. It remains to be shown that man's method of low birth rate and preserving all the culls is superior to nature's method of race regeneration.

¹William J. Fielding. 1920. *Sanity in Sex*. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. xvii+333 pp.

COLOR BLIND FEMALES.

Dr. I. Schiötz, Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon, Rikshospitalet, Kristiania, concludes, in the *British Journal of Ophthalmology* IV, 345-393, that analysis of all pedigrees confirms the view that color blindness is a recessive, sex-linked character. In cases of thirty-six color blind women there is red-green blindness and no true, but only apparent, exceptions to expectations based on the law.

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OCTOBER, 1920.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES OF EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

BIOGRAPHIES, 2.

COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHIES, 1.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 47.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 4.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss M. Osborn: Description 4.

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5, individuals 317.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Mis Ethel Hines Thayer, long a Eugenics field worker at Letchworth Village, was married on June 29 to Mr. Harvey A. Sweetzer.

The marriage of Paul Popenoe and Betty Lee Stankovitch, August 23, 1920, is announced. Their address is Thermal, California.

Miss S. Lucile Thompson, '19, is now connected with the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross at Cleveland, Ohio. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has recently made a survey of the city, and a psychiatric clinic is being established, in connection with which a social history is made of each patient. It is hoped that this clinic will be a permanent institution.

Miss Anna M. Petersen, '14, superintendent of the State Farm for Women, Bride Lake, East Lyme, Connecticut, is scheduled for a paper on "Dietetics as a Reformatory Factor" at the

American Prison Congress, to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on October 14-19, 1920. Miss Petersen is a member of the Executive Committee of the Juvenile Reformatory Section of the Congress.

THE COSTS OF STATE CUSTODIAL INSTITUTIONS.

State expenditures for the care of social inadequates are a rough index to a complex situation in which the elements are the nature and extent of the state's socially weak human stock, the nature of the environment which tends toward inadequacy, and the manner and thoroughness with which the particular state attacks the problem of the socially unfit. The figures in the case direct attention to the immensity of the drain upon the revenue of the state, and call for a constructive state-wide policy in prevention—mental hygiene, and social hygiene—in its broadest sense. And practical eugenics should be applied more extensively. At present eugenical practice is like that of medicine in treating contagious diseases in the old days of the pest-house, and before the introduction of modern preventive measures of quarantine and sanitation. Because it promises less ultimate need for the expenditure of money, the state may well embark upon a wide and constructive eugenical policy. The expenditure in dollars and cents for caring for the inadequates will soon compel the hard-headed and at present unsympathetic legislators to consider eugenical measures within the realm of practical politics.

There will always be need for custodial institutions, but it behooves the state to reduce this need to the minimum, and to expend the money thus released for constructive eugenical and educational measures.

STATE EXPENSES FOR MAINTAINING STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SOCIALY INADEQUATE CLASSES. 1916.

(Not including county or other local expenditures.)

(From Statistical Dictionary of State Institutions for the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes, Bureau of the Census, 1919.)

	Total	Rank among states	Per cent of total state expenditures for this purpose	Rank among states
Alabama.....	\$ 425,018	40	5.4	48
Arizona.....	255,922	45	12.7	37
Arkansas.....	743,372	28	18.5	16
California.....	3,228,827	6	15.4	24
Colorado.....	684,053	31	18.1	17
Connecticut.....	1,503,022	14	20.5	10
Delaware.....	91,782	49	10.8	45
District of Columbia.....	345,280	41	3.5	49
Florida.....	491,854	36	16.2	22
Georgia.....	836,225	26	13.4	33
Idaho.....	279,667	43	14.9	29
Illinois.....	4,665,459	4	23.7	5
Indiana.....	2,578,716	8	14.4	30
Iowa.....	2,000,997	12	22.6	7
Kansas.....	1,404,173	16	24.3	3
Kentucky.....	1,339,818	17	13.4	32
Louisiana.....	933,992	23	15.2	27
Maine.....	753,172	27	10.9	43
Maryland.....	1,113,561	18	16.4	19
Massachusetts.....	6,322,275	2	30.5	1
Michigan.....	2,840,261	7	15.3	25
Minnesota.....	2,258,719	11	13.6	31
Mississippi.....	716,100	30	15.2	28
Missouri.....	1,885,125	13	20.0	11
Montana.....	589,940	34	16.4	18
Nebraska.....	976,516	22	23.4	6
Nevada.....	135,810	48	11.2	40
New Hampshire.....	456,840	39	22.2	8
New Jersey.....	2,344,680	9	13.3	34
New Mexico.....	186,453	46	11.6	39
New York.....	11,230,856	1	20.9	9
North Carolina.....	883,785	25	19.3	13
North Dakota.....	485,709	37	12.6	38
Ohio.....	3,966,756	5	24.6	2
Oklahoma.....	1,056,137	20	19.9	12
Oregon.....	624,676	33	16.3	21
Pennsylvania.....	4,772,212	3	15.2	26
Rhode Island.....	739,030	29	24.3	4
South Carolina.....	466,598	38	16.4	20
South Dakota.....	493,200	35	15.6	23
Tennessee.....	1,058,595	19	18.7	14
Texas.....	2,285,383	10	12.7	36
Utah.....	265,194	44	9.4	47
Vermont.....	287,044	42	10.3	46
Virginia.....	908,329	24	11.2	42
Washington.....	998,286	21	11.2	41
West Virginia.....	683,983	32	18.7	15
Wisconsin.....	1,444,576	15	10.9	44
Wyoming.....	165,261	47	12.8	35
Total.....	\$75,203,239	Average %	17.3	

A VOICE FROM TEXAS.

A stirring paper on "The Unadjusted Girl," read by Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith at the forty-seventh annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work held at New Orleans, April 21, 1920, has been published in *Social Hygiene* for July. Dr. Smith, who is superintendent of the Girls' Training School at Gainesville, Texas, writes in a vigorous, incisive style that strikes fearlessly in defence of the needs of her charges, whether her criticism be directed against state, church or society. Her emphasis is laid upon the "misfit period previous to the period of delinquency," in which she finds much to be condemned in the environmental conditions of the home, but does not ignore the influence of heredity. "At the Texas Training School our chief difficulties in discipline have been with girls whose heredity must inevitably have rendered them psychopathic. So much interest have we in this particular phase of our problem that we have on our staff a trained eugenics field worker, and her findings are amply corroborating our theoretical convictions."

Dr. Smith's appeal to both state and church is for prophylaxis. "Don't wait until their nerves are shattered by debauchery, their brains pulsing centers of obscenity, and their bodies maimed by disease." The work of the Gainesville Training School is certainly in the right direction, and it is to be hoped will set a standard for dealing with the problem of the socially inadequate in our great Southwest.

HEREDITARY POLITICIANS.

The two candidates for U. S. Senate from New York State are examples of inheritance of traits that lead to success in political life. Mr. E. Harvier

gives an account of this in the *New York Times* for September 19th. Harry C. Walker, the Democratic candidate, belongs to the Walker family which has lived in Broome and Steuben Counties for many years. "Charley" Walker was the most popular Democrat in Steuben in his day and his son, Charles W., was afterwards a State Senator. The Walkers of Binghamton have been prominent in its affairs for a generation. Gilbert C. Walker, the candidate's uncle, was born in that city and went to Norfolk, Virginia, after the Civil War, was elected Governor of Virginia on the "Conservative" ticket supported by the Democrats of the State and was congressman from the Richmond district. Harry Clay Walker, the candidate, had been mayor of Binghamton. A capacity for public speaking is a prominent trait.

The other candidate, James Wadsworth, Jr., is descended from the James Wadsworth who moved from his birthplace in Connecticut to Western New York. He was the first advocate of normal schools in the State and devoted most of his time to and expended more than ninety thousand dollars for the improvement of schools. He also established a district library system. His son, James S. Wadsworth was one of the founders of the Republican party and its candidate for Governor of New York during the Civil War. He commanded an army corps in the Civil War and was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness. His son, James W., fought in the Civil War; became supervisor of the town of Geneseo, assemblyman, controller of the State and representative in Congress. He was for years identified with the development of the racing interests in the state and the scientific improvements of livestock. The present senator, son of the foregoing,

was in the State Assembly for many years, became speaker and is ending his first term in the National Senate.

INDUCING HEREDITARY EYE DEFECTS.

What may be regarded as evidence for the inheritance of acquired characteristics (but which has little to do with the old theory) is a recent paper by M. F. Guyer and E. A. Smith in the *Journal of Experimental Zoology* for August 20. These authors extracted crystalline lenses from rabbits, made a pulp of them and injected the pulp into the veins of a fowl. This was repeated during a month or so and, within a week or two of the last injection, from the fowl which had become sufficiently sensitized there was removed blood serum which was injected into albino rabbits at about the tenth day of pregnancy. Some of the young born from such injected mothers showed defective eyes, sometimes of the nature of a cataract, sometimes with a marked coloboma, sometimes microphthalmic and sometimes almost completely absent. The most striking result is that such defective rabbits bred to normal rabbits produce some defective offspring and these defectives in turn, other defective offspring through six generations. Numerous normal offspring bred to normal produce defective offspring in only one or more highly exceptional cases. The procedure has produced some permanent change in the germ plasm. It may be that a gene is affected or it may be a cytoplasmic change. The method of inheritance follows no simple Mendelian law. When both parents are affected, the proportion of affected offspring is large but not complete.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand yearbook for 1919 has just come to hand. There are many points of eugenical interest in the statistics it contains. The population of the islands is estimated at 1,100,000, of whom 550 are held as feeble-minded, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand, and 1764 as "insane." The average number of children born per marriage of 20 to 30 years duration was 4.35 in 1916 and 5.23 in 1911; in the latter year it was 5.05 in Australia (with a larger proletariat). The proportion of male to female births is 1.030, much smaller than in the United States. Plural births are 11.6 per 1000, about the average. There was an excess of $7\frac{1}{2}$ ₂₉₄ same-sex twins born; that is, about 24 per cent. of twin births are identical twins. There were 25,860 births registered, and 692 still births, or 25 per 1000 births. In New Zealand "birth control" seems to be practiced extensively. The rate of natural increase of population has fallen from 31 per 1000 of mean population in 1870 to 16 per 1000 in 1917. In 1918, owing to the influenza epidemic, it was only 8.6. The rate of natural increase for 1917 was exceeded only by that of Bulgaria, Roumania and the Australian commonwealth. But it must be kept in mind that New Zealand is a country of young people of reproductive age and low death rate.

NOTES AND NEWS.

E. F. VanBuskirk, educational director of the Cincinnati Social Hygiene Society, is giving a course in Sex Education at the University of Cincinnati.

The French senate has passed an act providing for compulsory physical education of children of both sexes from six years of age to past adolescence.

The Prussian Academy of Sciences has granted the sum of 1,000 marks to

Dr. Agnes Blum to enable her to continue her experimental work on heredity.

A case of hereditary absence of the middle joint of the little finger is described by Dr. T. C. Bonney, of Aberdeen, S. D., in the *American Journal of Roentgenology*.

It is reported in *Science* that the Swedish parliament has appropriated 50,000 crowns for the yearly maintenance of the Institute for the study of Heredity at Upsala, of which Professor H. Lundborg is in charge.

A neuropsychiatric association has been organized in Ontario, Dr. C. Crawford Whitby, Secretary. Among branches of the proposed work are selection of immigrants, the problems of the feeble-minded and the psychotic.

The directorship of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, organized by the late Dr. E. E. Southard, has been assumed by Dr. Charles MacFie Campbell, formerly assistant director of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Mr. C. C. Carstens, for years general secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, expects to sever his connections with that institution on January first, to become director of the Child Welfare League of America.

In the early part of September there was organized at the School of Anthropology, Paris, an International Antropological Institute, intended to become a center for the anthropological sciences, including ethmology, eugenics, medical geography, comparative anatomy and related sciences.

An active "neomalthusian" campaign is under way in certain industrial centers of France; also, apparently, contraceptive apparatus and measures are more publicly advertised and used than ever. Is this a further

revolt of women against childbearing in consequence of war or a desire of men to escape the expense of rearing a family?

There was no abnormal excess of boys born in Prussia during the war, at least up to 1917, according to Dr. Behla, as reported by the Berlin correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. There is probably always an excess of about 5 per cent. of boys born, but 2 per cent. more newborn boys die than girls, especially due to a "defective vitality."

There will also be held, on Saturday afternoon, a symposium by the association on what progress has been made in the application of psychology and psychiatry in the treatment of offenders. In this connection some eleven short addresses are scheduled by prominent criminologists on the work of the laboratory clinic. Other papers of greater or less interest will also be presented.

Announcement has been published of the semi-centennial session of the American Prison Congress under the auspices of the American Prison Association, to be held at Columbus, Ohio, October 14-19, 1920. The advance program is too elaborate for our publication, but the sessions which will doubtless be of greatest interest to eugenicists are those of the American Association of Clinical Criminology. We may note especially the following papers for the session of Friday, October 15th: "A résumé of the essentials of a personality survey," Dr. Bernard Glueck, New York City; "Some important problems of juvenile delinquency, illustrated by case histories;" Dr. William Healy, Boston, Mass.; "The advantages of laboratory procedure in connection with the family court," Judge Charles W. Hoffman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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NO. 11

A GREAT HYPERKINETIC

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City, October 27, 1858; graduated from Harvard College, 1880; spent a year in study and travel, served in the legislature of his native state, 1882-84; was a delegate to the national presidential convention, 1884; spent most of the next two years on a ranch in North Dakota; married his second wife; was nominated mayor of New York but failed of election; settled and wrote two books at Oyster Bay, 1886-89; served as Civil Service Commissioner at Washington, 1889-95; then for two years was president of New York police commissioners until 1897, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the Navy. When the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898 Roosevelt resigned and entered the Army as Lieutenant colonel and was later in charge of the "Rough Riders" before Santiago, Cuba. He was elected governor of New York State that same year. In 1900 he was nominated vice president on the ticket with McKinley, and elected. In September, 1901, following the assassination of McKinley he became president. He settled a great coal strike and a difficulty with European powers over Venezuela, and started peace negotiations between Russia and Japan. Elected President in 1904, he proposed numerous reforms which were adopted by Congress, such as the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Bureau of Immigration, the Pure Food law and federal meat inspection, improved consular service, the railroad regulation and the corrupt prac-

tices act. He built the Panama Canal and promoted the Conservation movement. At the end of his term he went on a hunting trip through east and northeast Africa. During the next two years he was engaged in additional work on *The Outlook* and book writing. After a sensational break with the Republican party he ran for the presidency on the Progressive ("Bull Moose") ticket. The Republican split placed Wilson in the presidency. During 1913-14 he traveled in South America lecturing and exploring, and put the 900 mile long Rio Téodoro on the map but was severely wounded in the effort. When America entered the World War he vainly offered to command a division. And he gave all four of his sons. Following a serious infection he died of a lung embolus, January 6, 1919.

Roosevelt was a hyperkinetic—a "human dynamo," always active, restless; talking explosively, bringing into the White House an atmosphere of breeziness, frequently agitated by the President's peals of laughter which came "at least a hundred times a day, heartily, freely." In ordinary conversation there was no restraint, he talked easily, fluently, energetically. This activity was shown in his father also who has been called a "man of untiring energy, of prodigious industry, the most valiant fighter of the day for the right and the winner of his fights." He was a sportsman, boatman, hunter and "the life and soul of every company." Uncle Robert B. Roosevelt was an enthusiastic sportsman and conservator of game. Roosevelt's mother had a strong sense of humor.

Roosevelt was a visualist. The

pleasure he derived from seeing things and noting their form and color made him early become and kept him a naturalist. At 19 he was author of a list of summer birds of the Adirondacks; a collection of birds stuffed by him is treasured in the museum of the Univ. of Indiana. He hesitated between becoming a professional naturalist and entering political life. The pleasure derived from seeing natural phenomena led him to travel in Africa and explore in Brazil. There is no evidence that music gave him much pleasure. His sense of taste brought him much enjoyment.

Roosevelt had a gift for and a love of verbal expression, both oral and written. Before he was 22 he began his history of the "Naval War of 1812." He wrote books on his trips and experiences. With Lodge he wrote, "The Winning of the West" in 4 volumes; he wrote also several biographies and constantly contributed to periodicals. His brother, Elliot, was an easy writer, Uncle Silas Roosevelt expressed himself extensively in verse, Uncle Robert was editor of *The New York Citizen*.

Roosevelt was highly organized socially. His popularity was largely due to his capacity for expressing the best of public opinion. He was sympathetic with all manner of men; at ease with the Kaiser at the review of German troops, shaking hands with the locomotive engineer as he left the train. Born into good society, with his sympathy and high idealism he became a reformer, like his uncle Robert who led in the fight against the Tweed Ring in New York and, in Congress, was independent and fearlessly honest; and like his great-uncle James J. Roosevelt, member of Congress and justice of the State supreme court; and like his mother's grandfather, Archibald Bullock, revo-

lutionary governor of Georgia and a member of the Continental Congress.

Roosevelt showed great audacity and a willingness to accept responsibility; as when he captured the three thieves in North Dakota; when he made the Kaiser back down from armed intervention in Venezuela; when he assisted the revolution of Panama, in order to secure the canal; and when he organized the Progressive Party to punish the Republican leaders.

Add to the foregoing an intense interest in society of the past as recorded in history, an extraordinary capacity for concentration, an unusually retentive memory and capacity for recalling details of things read, seen or heard and the reasons for the unique position occupied by Roosevelt become entirely obvious.

E. L. Pearson, 1920. Theodore Roosevelt. (True Stories of Great Americans) N. Y.; Macmillan, 159 pp.

A LINE OF PUBLISHERS

In 1768 a retired Scotch lieutenant of Marines, only 21 years of age, bought a book business in Fleet Street, London, and published a number of successful books. This was John Murray I. At his death in 1793, his son, John Murray II, then 15, succeeded him. He soon showed such courage in literary speculation as to be called the "Ajax of publishers." He published the *Edinburgh Review* and other magazines, printed Byron's "Childe Harold," and soon became the center of the publishing world. His son, John Murray III, was born in 1808 and at the death of his father in 1843 succeeded to the business. No. III was educated at the University of Edinburgh and there showed the scholarly traits, industry and liking for social intercourse which always distinguished him. Geology

and mineralogy especially appealed to him. While at Edinburgh he explored Scotland, making careful notes of antiquities, of places of historical interest and of geological features. He entered his father's business in 1829; but for 55 years "all his holidays were saved up for travel." Always he took notes and these he published in the form of "Handbooks" for travelers—the predecessors of Baedeker's Guides. As a man of science he attracted a scientific clientele and published works of Lyell, Murchison, Darwin and of Livingstone, Layard and Schliemann, the explorers and archeologists. He died in 1892 and was succeeded by his son, John Murray IV, whose son, John Murray V, is now in the firm. Through these five generations there seems to have run good business ability and caution, a liking for the society of creators and authors, a sort of intellectual as well as physical nomadism and a liking for books.

John Murray, IV, 1920: "John Murray III, 1808-1892: A brief memoir." N. Y. A. A. Knopp, 106 pp.

THE SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY OF EUGENICS.

This is a book that ought not to have been written in the first place and ought not to have been given this title in the second, because the author on page 15 decries the "science" of Eugenics and then proceeds with the "philosophy." But, instead of revealing anything of importance about Eugenics the author merely reveals himself as a person untrained in science, distorted in judgment, accepting as established the most questionable things; accepting in the most gratuitous fashion the most doubtful matters. Chapter V is devoted to a solemn discussion of one's ghost or wraith, Chapters XX to XXIII have to do with the signs of the zodiac and

their influence. It is not a true teacher but a voluble talker, who writes. When he descends stammeringly to facts he is often false. For the rest, it is vapid wanderings. The pity is there are so many people who will think this worthless book "perfectly splendid," just as they pin their faith to the airy nothingness of Christian Science.

Ellis B. Gould, 1920. *The Science and Philosophy of Eugenics*. Kansas City: Brinton Pub. Co. 247 pp. \$2.00.

DYSGENIC EFFECT OF WAR

The Vienna correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reports an investigation of the mortality statistics of the city for the years 1912 to 1919, by Rosenfeld. The latter finds the increase of deaths from 1912 to 1919 rose from 32,141 to the enormous figure of 51,497, and fell the next year to 40,932. "The increase of deaths was more marked in the female sex." Our space will not permit discussion of all his figures, but we may add that in one year "there died 6,000 women and 1,500 men more than in peacetime." Still-births increased from 13 per cent. in 1912 to over 30 per cent. in 1919. Infant mortality under one year showed an absolute decrease, but this was owing to the great decrease in the number of births, the relative figures giving a distinct increase. Aged persons suffered severely, especially women. The greatest mortality figures were reported from the districts inhabited by typical brain workers. As regards the cause of death, overwork and its stress on the heart, starvation, and tuberculosis are most important. "The 'struggle for life' and the 'survival of the fittest' has been put here to an easily visible test on a large scale."

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Miss Covert: description 148,
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Mrs. Hughes: description 20,
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Miss Lantz: description 103, charts
5, individuals 422.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Miss Myrtle F. Smart to Dr. Marcus Albert Curry, at Greystone Park, N. J., on October 16h.

Miss Saidee C. Devitt, 1910, who has been for some time connected with the Minnesota State Board of Health, has severed her connection in order to take a position under the Central Division of the American Red Cross. Miss Devitt is psychiatric social worker for the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute at Mendota. She reports that her work is entirely with ex-service men, of whom there are about eighty at the institute. Dr. Lorenz, the Director, is having very satisfactory results in connection with the treatment, and Miss Devitt is carrying on some investigations along the line of her own work.

SEX-PHYSIOLOGY IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS

Undoubtedly there is no problem in education more perplexing or difficult to deal with than the question of the proper sex education of the adolescent. At this period of life the boy and girl are passing through a stage of development in which the utmost harm may come from neglect or improper instruction concerning the sex life. On the other hand, neither have reached that degree of maturity of judgment and feeling in which the subject can be treated with impunity.

In view of the crying need for instruction, as well as the inherent difficulties, we may well be patient with those courageous souls who are striving toward the ideal, even if they now and then seem to err in their pioneer undertaking. Nevertheless a criticism of their work justly made may assist them to the consummation of their purpose. Miss Grace F. Ellis, of the Central High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan, has for years wrestled with this problem, and has achieved a high degree of success. In her work the subject "has been included as an integral part of the course in general physiology," which provides a natural setting and avoids undue introspection. For treatment of the specific questions pertaining to sex, special texts are provided. Two small pamphlets of 52 pages each are issued—one for the girls and the other for the boys. In most features these are duplicates of each other, in subject and often in text. They differ essentially only in the omission in one of certain material contained in the other,—a concession doubtless to the inherent caution with which the whole subject is approached. As compared with the matter retained in each text, the omitted portions do not seem to us to contain any information

which would be unsuitable for the opposite sex to know; they are simply unessential. The treatment of the whole subject has deprived them of any monopoly of stimulus to the sexual impulse. On the other hand, the very fact that a differing text is known to be circulating within the school among the members of the opposite sex is well calculated to excite that prurient curiosity which serves most to defeat the purposes of the course. We should combine the two texts into one and thus remove all ground for the exchange of curiosity between the sexes. In the class room, in which the sexes meet separately, the subjects of little importance to the sex reciting may be passed over briefly, or treated in a form best suited to their sex-instincts. It is possible that something may be gained by omitting entirely from the text a few anatomical details and one or two figures, presenting these matters in class by oral discussion with wall charts.

In connection with this subject, Miss Ellis has very properly laid strong emphasis on the importance of heredity, and the responsibility of the individual as the bearer of the racial attainment. In a work so condensed and simplified it is not easy to avoid all the scientific pitfalls. To speak of alcoholism, feeble-mindedness, criminality, etc., as "unit characters" is to inculcate vague and loose conceptions. The treatment of the important question of cousin-marriages is one-sided, and reveals that tendency so frequent in textbooks with a bias for reform, to emphasize the evil and often ignore the good. On the whole, these texts appear to us to be the most sensible and practical treatment of the subject of sex-physiology that we have seen, but as intended should be used

only as a part of a general course, and by a very judicial instructor.

Grace F. Ellis: *The Origin of Life; a girl's physiology.* 1919. 52 pp.
 Samuel R. Upton and Grace F. Ellis: *The Boy and his Body; a boy's physiology.* 1920. 52 pp.

FERTILITY IN EDUCATED WOMEN

The results of a statistical study on "The Fertility of the English Middle Classes," which was carried on chiefly before the war by J. W. Brown, Major Greenwood and the late Frances Wood, of England, have been published in the October number of the *Eugenics Review*. The work consists of elaborate series of statistical tables dealing largely with the comparative fertilities of college and non-college women. The non-college families included in the study are taken from the near relatives of the college families. The study therefore covers a special group differentiated into the two classes of collegiates and non-collegiates.

Among the conclusions drawn, we may note: "In the first place, it is plain that there is no essential difference between the fertilities of women who have and of women who have not received a university education. Such differences of effective fertility as appears can be fully explained by differences of age at marriage." It is also found "that the mean size of family is small and that a considerable proportion of the parents attempt to restrict their fertility." The work therefore seems to confirm the conclusions of some others that the educational factor is not a cause of low fertility, but rather that the college group is merely a sampling of a special social class, which is characterized throughout by a low fertility.

CLASSIFICATION CLINIC

Under this name is being started at the Neurological Institute of New York under the directorship of Dr. Pearce Bailey and the assistant directorship of Dr. Sanger Brown II, a service for the physical and psychological examination of adolescents. The tendency "to disease in forebears" is to be considered. By psychological tests and inquiry there will be determined not only the intellectual rating but "information as to aptitudes, powers of observation, resourcefulness, forcefulness, frankness, spontaneity, emotivity, quality and permanency of mood, alertness," etc. The clinic is not primarily for sick people. The diagnosis is one of adjustments rather than disease; the chief object is the classification of adolescents who seem to require it. The clinic is located at 149 East 67th St., New York City.

CONGENITAL WORD BLINDNESS

Dr. J. E. Wallin gives in *The Training School Bulletin* for September an account of this inability to understand or interpret written characters; it is a special instance of "mind-blindness." He gives the following family history. The mother required 60 seconds to read a simple sentence, skipped some words and misread others. The eldest son when he left school at 13 years, was doing first grade work in reading and second grade work in arithmetic; can write but can not read what he writes. The second son, aged 9, is mentally retarded 1.2 years, took 113 seconds to read a sentence of 12 simple words, received aid on six and called "these," "the." The third boy at 8 years, grades 7.3 years psychologically, took 100 seconds to read 11 words in a simple sentence and required aid on 9 of them.

INHERITANCE OF CHIN-DIMPLE

A study of the family distribution of a chin-dimple has been made by Miss Gladys Wellington, 1920. The pedigree chart shows that a parent with chin-dimple, even if married to a consort without chin-dimple, has all children marked with the trait. If married to a consort who also possesses the mark, two out of nine of the children have the dimple extraordinarily pronounced. In general the trait appears to be transmitted as a well-defined dominant character.

HEREDITARY APPENDICITIS

Dr. Van Meter, of Denver, Colorado, reports in the *Colorado Medicine*, according to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, two family histories of what appears to be hereditary appendicitis. In one family the mother and five of her six children were operated on. All had large, edematous appendices. In the other family there were ten children. The mother and six of the children had appendicitis. "In each case in which an operation was performed a cork-screw appendix was found." The cases seem to indicate hereditary characteristics in the appendix which rendered it susceptible to disease.

HEREDITARY SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA

J. S. Manson (in *British Med. Jour.*, 1920, ii, 471) reports on a family in which all 4 of the children are affected with the above disease. The oldest daughter died at 22, the son at 27. Two daughters are living at 28 and 23 years, respectively. The children were all apparently normal until, at between 7 and 8 years, they began to stagger in walking. Both parents are living and unaffected. No abnormality was found on the mother's side. The father's mother

became blind as the result of an accident to her eyes in a mill. The father's father was a man who was in the workhouse because of invalidism the nature of which is not known but which apparently led to his death soon after the birth of his son. The father's mother by another man had a healthy son who has now 4 healthy children. Alcoholism and syphilis in the parents are denied. The author believes the disease is traceable to the invalid grandfather.

HAIR AND EYE COLOR IN FRANCE

Edmond Bayle and Dr. Leon MacAuliffe, French investigators, have sought to determine the distribution of the color of the hair and eyes among the French population. They find that 85.10 per cent. of the French people have chestnut hair. The blondes are next in order, forming 12.43 per cent., while pure black hair is found in only 1.83 per cent. Red hair is the rarest of all, being found in only 0.72 per cent. of cases. The latter has no "ethnic significance." Pure black hair is characteristic of Mediterranean countries, while light blondes belong to the population of northern Europe. The French therefore present an instance of race mixture, the light-haired predominating in the north and east, and the darker in the south. Bayle and MacAuliffe also find the following distribution of eye color; unpigmented, 18.58 per cent.; slightly pigmented, 42.52 per cent., and strongly pigmented, 38.87 per cent. Chestnut eyes, like chestnut hair, are predominant among the population. "There is, in fact, a parallelism, if not absolute, at least considerable, between the development of the pigment of the hair and iris; the more accentuated the pigmentation of the eyes, the darker the hair, and inversely."

INTELLIGENCE AND TEMPERAMENT

A survey of nearly 2,500 pupils of the schools of Bakersfield, California, made by the investigators of the Whittier School (Bull. No. 9) leads to the conclusion: "There is a marked tendency for the depressed, or phlegmatic state to accompany the lower grades of intelligence, and a tendency less marked for the active states to accompany the higher intelligence groups. Extreme excitability, however, especially that approaching the pathological condition, is more often accompanied by low intelligence."

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality in the United States is being rapidly reduced according to a statement in the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for September, 1920. The study of infant mortality in 1919 in 269 of the largest cities of the country shows that there were recorded during the year 87 infant deaths for every one thousand which are born alive. Only a relatively few years ago the infant mortality rate in the largest cities was 130 or even higher. It is pointed out that the reduction in infant mortality has been accomplished during the past twenty years by control of diarrheal diseases. "Otherwise little has been achieved. The deaths from malformations, from premature birth, from congenital weaknesses and from injuries received at birth, show no decline. Many of these deaths are due to causes still little understood." There is reason for belief that there are lethal factors at work in causing many of these infantile deaths and it is probably futile to attempt to prevent them and it would probably be injurious to the race if the attempt were successful.

NOTES AND NEWS

A new station for experimental biology has been founded at Schederlohe in the Isar valley, Bavaria, by Dr. Curt B. Haniel, with the collaboration of Dr. Jacob Seiler, formerly assistant of Dr. Goldschmidt, at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute für Biologie, Berlin-Dahlem.

It is stated that the Eugenic Society of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is agitating the subject of uncle-niece marriage. Apparently there is a movement on foot to remove a legal inhibition and a questionnaire has been sent out to ascertain the views of the medical men pro and con. (*Med. Record*, Vol. 98, p. 126.)

A survey of the feeble-minded of Missouri was begun in the latter part of August under the direction of Dr. Haynes, according to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, October 2. Dr. J. E. Wallin, of St. Louis, is a member of the advisory council approved by Governor Gardner to coöperate in the survey.

At an Institute for Venereal Disease Control and Social Hygiene, to be held in Washington, November 22nd to December 4th, and conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service, there is a "course" on heredity and eugenics with two lectures by Roswell Hill Johnson, one by Dr. B. C. Gruenberg, one by Dr. Carl Kelsey and two by Dr. Davenport. A course is given on delinquency, public education and sex psychology.

On November 3rd Mrs. Neville-Rolfe, who, as Mrs. Gotto, was long secretary of the Eugenics Education Society and organized the first Eugenics Congress, arrived in New York City as one of a British Commission that is to visit seaports of the far east in the interest of anti-venereal propaganda. She was entertained at luncheon by a number of

eugenicists and social hygienists. On November 5th she visited the Eugenics Record Office and met at an informal tea many of the staff of that Office and of the Station for Experimental Evolution.

The National Assembly of Germany has passed a law that the registrars of marriage licenses shall issue to the betrothed and to all those whose consent is demanded by law before the bans are announced, a circular calling attention to the importance of medical advice before entering into marriage, according to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, October 9. The Munich Medical Society favored the appointment of special examiners for the purpose and approved the interdiction of marriage in case of the discovery of transmissible or inheritable diseases. It was feared that people have not been educated to the point of accepting such requirements.

A paper by Hiram Byrd, in the *Journal of Applied Psychology* for June-September, describes "A Case of Phenomenal Memorizing by a Feeble-minded Negro." This man, "given the month, day and year, will give the day of the week. Vary it if you will by giving the year and month, and asking what day of the month was the second Tuesday or the fourth Friday, he answers just the same." His remarkable memory, however, is confined to a period of about twenty-four years. By study and practice he is extending the length of this period. He is a pure-blood African. His chronological age is about twenty-four years, but his mental age is eight to nine years. He also has cultivated a remarkable memory for special lists of places and locomotive engine numbers, but in general memory tests he frequently fails.

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SECOND INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS.

In 1912 there was held in London, under the auspices of the Eugenics Education Society, an International Eugenics Congress. A second Congress was planned to be held in New York City in 1915 but, on account of the war, plans for the Congress were abandoned. In the autumn of 1919, at a meeting of the International Committee of Eugenics held in London, it was agreed to hold the second International Congress in New York City in 1921. A general committee to arrange for this Congress was selected by the National Research Council in the spring of 1920. The preliminary announcement of the Second International Congress of Eugenics to be held in New York City, September 22-28, 1921, has just been issued. Of this Congress Dr. Alexander Graham Bell is honorary president; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president; Mr. Madison Grant, treasurer; Mrs. C. Neville Rolfe (Mrs. Sybil Gotto) honorary secretary; and Dr. C. C. Little, secretary-general. The vice-presidents include Dr. Cesare Arton, Cagliari, Italy; Dr. Kristine Bonnevie, Institute for Heredity Investigation, University of Christiania, Norway; Major Leonard Darwin, London; Dr. V. Delfino, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Dr. E. M. East, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; M. Gamio, Director Archaeology and Anthropology, Government of Mexico, Mexico City; Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, Washington; Dr. Corrado Gini, Rome, Italy; Hon. Mr. Justice Frank E. Hodgins, Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, Canada; Dr.

Frédéric Houssay, Paris, France; Dr. H. S. Jennings, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Knibbs, Melbourne, Australia; Dr. Herman Lundborg, Uppsala, Sweden; Dr. L. Manouvrier, Paris, France; M. L. March, Paris, France; Dr. Jon Alfred Möjen, Christiania, Norway; Dr. T. H. Morgan, Columbia University, New York City; Dr. R. Pearl, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Edmond Perrier, Director, Jardin des Plantes, Paris; Dr. Ernesto Pestalozza, Rome, Italy; Dr. V. Guiffrida-Ruggieri, Italy; Prof. R. Vogt, University of Copenhagen, Denmark; Prof. Wille, University of Christiania, Norway. The Finance Committee has been selected consisting of Messrs. Madison Grant, John T. Pratt, Austin B. Fletcher, and Dr. John H. Kellogg. Of the Exhibits Committee Dr. H. H. Laughlin is chairman; of the Publicity Committee, Dr. Lothrop Stoddard; and of the Executive Committee, Dr. C. C. Little. A general committee of ninety-five members is listed. The general statement concerning the aims of the Congress is in part as follows:

Since the First International Congress "the world war has come and gone and the question in more than one country is whether the finest racial stocks have not been so depleted by it that they are in danger of extinction, for more than any other this war has been destructive of the best. The war has left the economic, sociologic and biologic conditions of the world greatly disturbed. Never before has the need of international coöperation and enlightenment been felt so keenly. The Second International Eugenics Congress is therefore meeting at a time of exceptional interest.

"While the problems of education and environment are immediate and the work of repair and reconstruction demand such close attention that little time and money will be available for years to come for the expansion of euthenical efforts along the lines of social betterment, attention has been focused afresh on the essential value of eugenically improved races. The hereditary characteristics, temperamental, moral, intellectual and physical must be recognized, preserved and multiplied, if nations and peoples possessing them are to endure.

"I. In the first section of the Congress will be presented, on the one hand, the results of research in the domain of pure genetics in animals and plants and, on the other, studies in human heredity. The application to man of the laws of heredity and the physiology of reproduction as worked out on some of the lower animals will also be presented.

"II. The second section will consider factors which influence the human family, and their control; the relation of fecundity of different strains and families and the question of social and legal control of such fecundity; also the differential mortality of the eugenically superior and inferior stocks and the influence upon such mortality of special factors, such as war and epidemic and endemic diseases. First in importance among the agencies for the improvement of the race is the marriage relation, with its antecedent mate selection. Such selection should be influenced by natural sentiment and by a knowledge of the significant family traits of the proposed consorts and of the method of inheritance of these traits. In this connection will be brought forward facts of improved and of unimproved families and of the persistence, generation after generation, of the best

as well as the worst characteristics.

"III. The third section will concern itself with the topic of human racial differences, with the sharp distinction between racial characteristics and the unnatural associations often created by political and national boundaries. In this connection will be considered the facts of the migrations of races, the influence of racial characteristics on human history, the teachings of the past with bearings on the policies of the future. Certain prejudices directed toward existing races will be removed when allowance is made for the influence of their social and educational environment, and their fundamentally sound and strong racial characteristics are brought to light. On the other hand limits to development of certain races and the inalterability through education and environment of the fundamental characteristics of certain stocks will be considered. Finally, the advantages and disadvantages of the mingling of races, of unions which have proved to be fateful to social progress, should be discussed. In this section will be presented the results of researches upon racial mixtures in relation to human history. Also the topics of racial differences in disease and psychology will be taken up. The history of race migrations and their influence on the fate of nations, especially modern immigration should be set forth.

"IV. The fourth section will discuss eugenics in relation to the state, to society and to education, it will include studies on certain practical applications of eugenic research and on the value of such findings to morals, to education, to history, and to the various social problems and movements of the day. In this section will be considered the bearing of genetical discoveries upon the question of human differences, and upon the desirability

of adjusting the educational program to such differences. Here will be considered the importance of family history study for the better understanding and treatment of various types of hospital cases and those requiring custodial care. The bearings of genetics on sociology, economics and the fate of nations may be considered in this section.

"It will be the design of the Congress to advocate no revolutionary changes, but to discuss the whole subject of pure and applied eugenics fairly and temperately in such a manner as will make clear the beneficent effects of the application of eugenic standards among men and women, as we have long since learned to apply them to the improvement of races of animals and plants. The spread of eugenic principles must be through education of proper sentiment concerning the responsibility of parenthood. In a world where artificial civilization has interfered with the order of nature there is need for the revival of eugenic ideals in marriage.

"In each section the Congress will present carefully worked out facts and the immediate and practical conclusions to which they lead. Special stress will be laid on the results of experimental and statistical research. The importance of the intellectual, sociological, and economic aspects will, of course, be pointed out in the section devoted to these various fields.

"The Congress will best serve the present needs of humanity, not by minimizing the force of social environment and culture, but by emphasizing the force of heredity and by setting forth the simplest and most natural methods of encouraging fit strains and of controlling and discouraging the unfit. In the appropriate sections will be brought out, under different aspects, the principle of the continuity of hereditary char-

acteristics through the continuity of the germ plasm, and the vital importance of influencing, if possible, the future of the race through increasing our knowledge of the processes of heredity in man, directly, as well as indirectly through studies of heredity in other forms of life."

There are to be two classes of members, sustaining members paying one hundred dollars and active members paying five dollars. Further information and a copy of the preliminary announcement can be obtained from Dr. C. C. Little, Secretary-General American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

CANCER IN FAMILIES.

Dr. Alexander Paine (*Lancet*, Oct. 2) has come to the conclusion that "cancer is not a specific disease due to the activities of a special parasite, but a disordered growth of epithelium caused by various physical or chemical irritants, the most important being the toxins of microorganisms." He considers "that the origin of cancer lies in the degeneration of the nobler parts of the cell consequent on damage of its structure. The result of this damage is to disturb the balance of metabolism by impairing the special functions of the cell, and thereby causing persistent overgrowth." Age or senility of tissue, is a powerful predisposing factor in cancer. Dr. Paine further says that it is recognized that cancer may run in families. In 100 consecutive cases of cancer of the breast in hospital patients he obtained a definite family history of cancer in 18, and in these cases he was able to confirm the experience of Paget ("Lectures on Surgical Pathology," 3d. ed. 1879, p. 793) who found that the malady appeared at an earlier age in the offspring when the inheritance was direct.

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ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Mrs. Edith (Atwood) Davis, '14, writes that her husband, Dr. Ralph A. Davis, who has been connected for some time with the Southwestern Insane Asylum, San Antonio, Texas, has become a Past Assistant Surgeon in the Public Health Service, Reserve, and they expect to take up their residence at the U. S. Public Health Hospital, Knoxville, Iowa.

It appears that the state of Iowa has leased their Home for Inebriates to the Public Health Service for a period of five years. The patients are to be neuro-psychiatric. Apparently Iowa is thus the first state to dispense with the need of an institution for inebriates as a consequence of the 18th Amendment.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR

In Copenhagen there has been recently established a Selskabst for Social Forsken af Kriegen (Society for the Study of the Social Consequences of the War), of which the address is 4 Osterbrogade 56 C. Its aim is the establishment of a library of war literature, the collection and editing of materials germane to its purposes and the publication of a bulletin. The management of the foundation lies in the hands of a council which can name representatives of the foundation in various lands and entrust them with the representation of the foundation there. The council, moreover, can name as correspondents certain persons, organizations and societies which are interested in the aims of the society. The publication of the society so far consists of three studies on the movements of the population in the World War. The first is devoted to Germany and we are told its distribution in Germany was forbidden.

In this work, it is shown that during the later years of the War, the number of births in Germany diminished one half while the death rate increased two thirds. In persons under one year of age, the death rate more than doubled. While in 1913 there was a natural increase of 800,000, in 1918, there was a natural decrease of over 800,000. Including the loss in birth rate, it is estimated that there was a deficiency in population in four and one half years of the War in the German Empire of about 5,600,000.

In the second part, similar analysis is made of Austria-Hungary and the conclusion is that in that Empire there was a loss of 5,200,000. This includes 3,700,000 deficiencies in births.

In the third bulletin, a summation is made of the loss in the population of the different European countries in consequence of the war. The conclusion is reached that there is roughly a loss of 35,400,100 in population as follows: a 20,300,100 lost in births, 15,100,000 lost through increase in mortality, and of these 9,800,000 fell in the war.

The total includes 13,000,000 of European-Russia and Poland which must be regarded as a mere estimate. To 1,000 men there were in 1913, 1,045 women; in 1919, 1,205. Including losses outside of Europe, the author, Christian Doring, concludes the total loss from the war to be over 40,000,000 of whom 12,000,000 died in the war. The author gives in a single paragraph a brief summary of the requirements for reconstruction. "A prerequisite for the active solution of this problem [of reconstruction] is that the working classes shall be raised economically and intellectually."

RACE BIOLOGY.

Dr. H. Lundborg writes, November second, essentially as follows: Physicians and biologists in all civilized countries have emphasized the necessity of creating institutes for research and race biology and Dr. Lundborg thinks that all nations should establish such institutions. In Sweden the movement has the sympathy and interest of many members of the Riksdag and this year a bill was introduced—in the First Chamber by a physician and in the Second Chamber by a biologist—and leading politicians of all parties supported the bill. A resolution was adopted by the Riksdag calling upon the government to furnish an estimate of the probable cost of such an institution and pursuant to this resolution the universities in Uppsala and Lund were charged with the prepa-

ration of such reports. The universities strongly recommend the establishment of a state institute for race biology and according to their estimates an expense of approximately 100,000 kroner annually will be involved. The plans call for a director (Dr. H. Lundborg), one trained statistician, one genealogist, one anthropologist, one stenographer and one porter. A special allowance is made for travel. Special studies and publications are to be provided for separately. "It is most probable that the government will incorporate these recommendations into a positive proposition and present it to the Riksdag in 1921. We may have some difficulty in securing the necessary appropriation, since Sweden like other countries is in financial straits. I am quite hopeful, however, for a favorable outcome, owing to the very great interest shown in this subject by the Riksdag."

RACE POISONS IN SCANDINAVIA.

The Scandinavians have a very practical way of dealing with race poisons. Thus in Sweden the sale of brandy has for some time been made dependent on the character of the consumer. An habitual drinker, for instance, is refused brandy altogether, and respectable citizens can buy only a limited quantity; at present four liters a month. While thus in Sweden the individuals are divided into classes, in Norway the stuff itself is so divided into a classification which proved to have great advantages during the war. In 1914 brandy and later on all wine holding more than 12 per cent. alcohol was prohibited from general sale in Norway. Next the strongest beers of class III holding about 6 per cent. were prohibited and then, as bread became scarce, class II, composed of about 4 per cent. The exclusion of class II from manufacture and sale

was a question of food supply rather than of temperance reform. This Norwegian system was found to have great advantages in estimating the amount of grain saved for bread. After the war the question of permanently prohibiting brandy and wine of more than 12 per cent. alcohol was decided in Norway by referendum, the result of which was 488,660 for prohibition and 305,241 against. During war time beer, wine and brandy were to be obtained in Denmark only at extremely high prices and the quantities produced were so limited as to amount almost to prohibition.

HEREDITY OF EYE COLOR.

According to the *British Medical Journal* for Aug. 21, H. Bryn (*Tidskrift for Den Norske Laegeforening*, May 15, 1920) has examined 834 persons in two mountainous districts in Norway with respect to the color of their eyes. He found that if both parents and all the grandparents had blue eyes without any brown pigmentation, all the children were blue-eyed. When both parents were blue-eyed, while some of the grandparents had eyes with brown pigmentation, 10 per cent. of the children had eyes with brown pigmentation, while the rest were blue-eyed. When both parents had eyes with brown pigmentation, 25 per cent. of the children were blue-eyed and the remainder had eyes with brown pigmentation. When one parent was brown-eyed and the other blue-eyed, the number of blue and brown eyes was equally divided among their children. When both parents had "mixed" eyes, 25 per cent. had blue eyes, 25 per cent. brown eyes, and 50 per cent. "mixed" eyes. But this rule did not apply to all types of "mixed" eyes. If both parents had blue eyes with a well-defined brown

ring round the pupil, all their children exhibited the same type of "mixed" eyes.

SEX EDUCATION.

A woman physician has tried her hand at a book on sex education. Of her high purpose there can be no doubt; an almost religious fervor guides her. And it seems probable that she has done well. The story is supposed to be told by the dog. There is a boy of eight and a girl of four to be instructed. Later an adolescent young man becomes a scholar. The eight-year old boy is somewhat precocious; but he and the rest of the actors do their part pretty well. The essential sex facts for the child and for the adolescent are set forth with sufficient insight and fullness. The book seems to us calculated to do good in this difficult field of education.

Marie A. Greene: 1920. *Little Journeys into the Hearts of True Things*. Kansas City. Burton Publishing Co. 266 pp. \$1.50.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Sweden has opened an exhibition of racial types. This exhibition was inaugurated by Doctor Herman Lundborg and supported by the praiseworthy efforts of "Jugend," Uppsala.

The Department of Research of the Whittier State School, which all investigators in delinquency must recognize to be one of the most important agents of research in this field, has just become the "California Bureau of Juvenile Research," operating under a special law which authorizes the carrying on of research in any institution in the state. Director J. Harold Williams writes that the Bureau is becoming a state clearing house not only for records and research work, but also for the diagnosis and investigation of new commitments to institutions.

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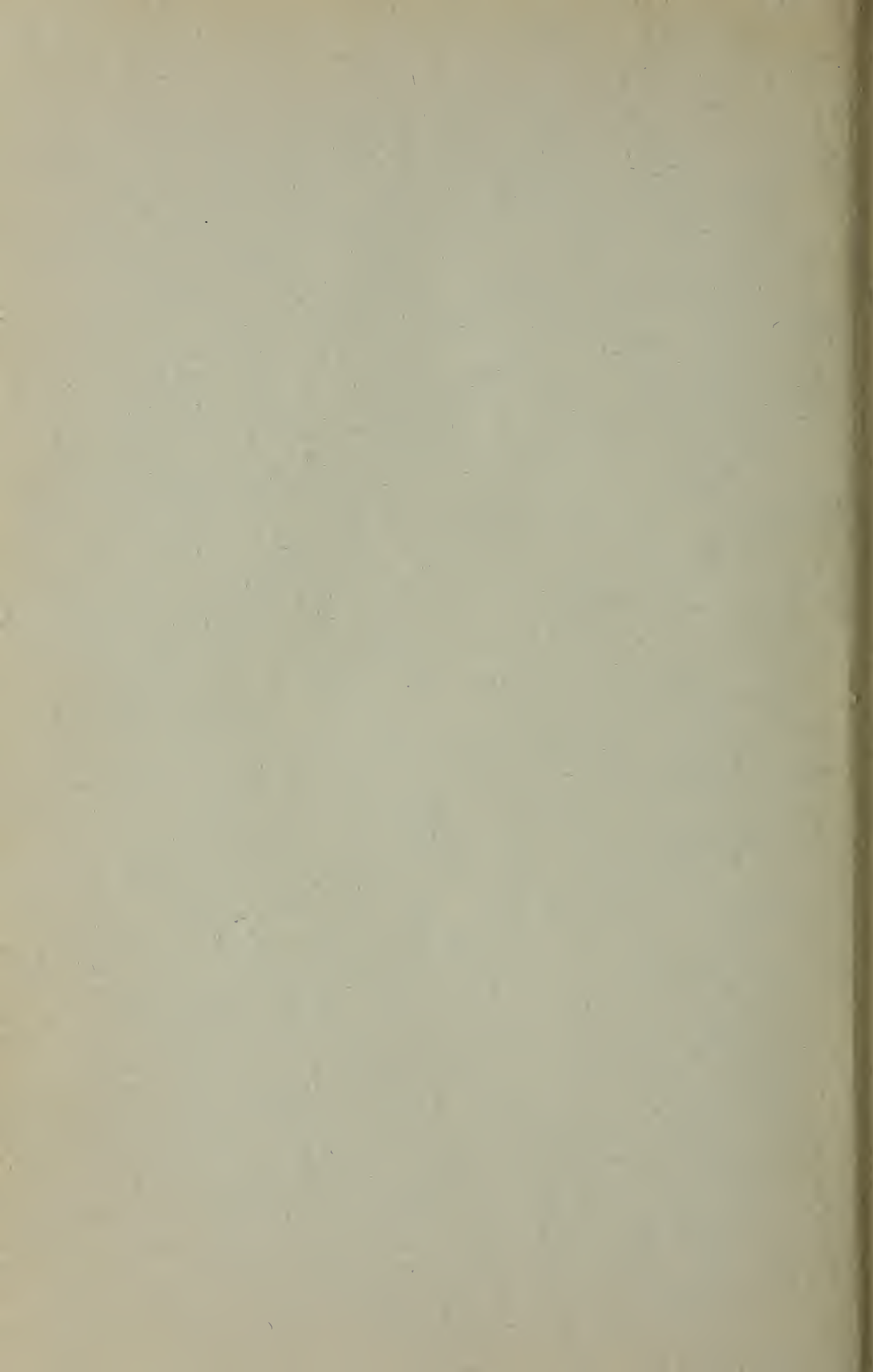
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